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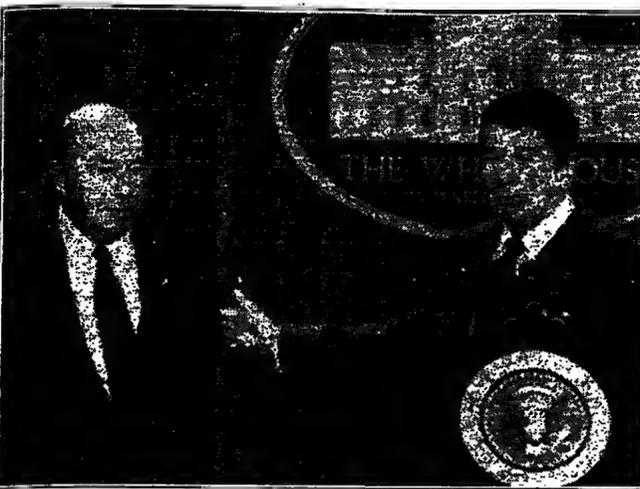
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President Ronald Reagan handed the podium to Secretary of State George P. Shultz after announcing agreement with the Soviet Union on scrapping intermediate-range missiles.

U.S., Soviet Reach Arms Pact

Treaty to Be Signed at Fall Summit

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday that the United States and the Soviet Union had reached "agreement in principle" on an Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty that will be signed at a fall summit meeting here.

The president announced the agreement to scrap medium and shorter-range missiles in a televised statement from the White House, stating that "although we have serious differences in many areas, the tone of the talks was frank, constructive, and notable progress was made." Mr. Shultz said that "intensified effort" would now be made to make progress on reducing strategic nuclear arms. The subject is expected to be a major item on the summit agenda.

Mr. Reagan would be willing to scrap the missiles. [West Germany said Friday that it would dismantle its 72 Pershing-1A missiles "at the moment when American and Soviet INF missiles are eliminated." Agency France-Press reported from Bonn.] The Soviet and U.S. negotiators reached an understanding that will not be part of the treaty, that the nuclear warheads will be returned to the United States when the missiles are dismantled. Mr. Shultz said that, once this happens, "they're no longer committed to the cooperative program and will be dealt with as the other warheads would." Mr. Reagan has been under fire from some critics of the prospective treaty, especially in the conservative wing of the Republican Party, for being too eager to complete an arms deal to restore luster to a presidency weakened by the Iran-contra affair. The president, asked what he

Kiosk

Japan's Growth Grinds to Halt

Japan's economic growth slowed to a halt in the second quarter of the year, causing fears that the country's economic policy will come under renewed attack from abroad. The government said the zero growth rate for gross national product for April through June followed 3.5 percent growth in the previous three months. Officials blamed the slowdown on a sharp drop in exports and a rise in imports. The United States has been urging Japan to spur domestic economic growth as a means of encouraging U.S. exports to Japan and reducing the huge U.S. trade deficit. Page 11.



Beryl W. Sprinkel, President Ronald Reagan's chief economic adviser, is resigning. Page 11.

GENERAL NEWS

- FBI agents made use of a drug lure to trap a Shiite Muslim hijacking suspect on the Mediterranean. Page 5.
- Judge Robert H. Bork denied that he would press a conservative political agenda on the Supreme Court. Page 3.
- Another "hacker" intrusion has raised the issue of whether any computer is secure. Page 2.
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- Art lovers can see some unexpected masterpieces in Turin museums. Page 6.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE
- Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, raised his holdings in two banking groups. Page 13.

Biden's Clouded Future

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The timing and character of the controversy that has erupted around Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr.'s fledgling presidential campaign make the plagiarism question a serious problem threatening his political future, political insiders in both parties said Thursday. But most said it was premature to write him out of the race. "They just have to try to ride out the firestorm," said Robert G. Beekel, manager of Walter F. Mondale's 1984 campaign. "There's no room for any more shoes to drop. This is not a candidacy strong enough to survive an extended crisis." Two points were made by almost everyone interviewed after Mr. Biden's news conference to deal with charges of plagiarism: campaign speeches by the Delaware Democrat and a incident of a similar character during his law school days: • In a year when voters have

Full Text of 'Agreement in Principle'

WASHINGTON — The following is the full text of the U.S.-Soviet joint statement released by the White House on Friday: Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze have completed three days of thorough and useful discussions on all aspects of the relationship between the two countries. The secretary and the foreign minister reviewed the full spectrum of questions regarding nuclear, conventional and chemical weapons arms control. In particular, the two ministers, together with their advisers, conducted intensive negotiations on the question of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. This resulted in agreement in principle to conclude a treaty. The Geneva delegations of both sides have been instructed to work intensively to resolve remaining technical issues and promptly to complete a draft treaty text. The secretary and the foreign minister agreed that a similarly intensive effort should be made to achieve a treaty on 50 percent reductions in strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva Nuclear and Space Talks. Having discussed questions related to nuclear testing, the two sides agreed to begin before Dec. 1, 1987, full-scale stage-by-stage negotiations which will be conducted in a single forum. They approved a separate statement on this subject. The secretary and the foreign minister also discussed regional issues. The two sides discussed a broad range of issues concerning bilateral relations. A work program was agreed to be implemented in 1987-88, designed to intensify joint efforts in various areas of U.S.-Soviet cooperation. A constructive discussion of human rights issues and humanitarian questions took place. Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze agreed that an additional meeting is needed to review the results of the work in all of these areas, including the efforts of the delegations in the Geneva Nuclear and Space Talks. They agreed that this meeting would take place in Moscow in the second half of October. In order to sign a treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles and to cover the full range of issues in the relationship between the two countries, a summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev will take place. The summit will be held in the fall of 1987, with exact dates to be determined during the talks between the secretary of state and the foreign minister in Moscow in October.

Path to a Pact: Key Events

- 1977: The Soviet Union begins deployment of SS-20 missiles.
- 1979: NATO decides to base 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.
- 1981: Negotiations on intermediate-range forces begin in Geneva in November.
- 1983: Washington discloses that one of its negotiators, Paul H. Nitze, and a Soviet negotiator, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, reached in-



Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze gestured as he left the State Department late Thursday after talks on nuclear missiles with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Iran Panel's Draft Study Said to Focus on Contras

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A preliminary report of the congressional committee that investigated the Iran-contra affair concludes that the driving force behind the continued U.S. arms sales to Iran was the desire of some administration officials to raise money for the rebels in Nicaragua, according to several members of the panels. In interviews Thursday, they said the report stated that President Ronald Reagan's main motivation for approving the arms sales was his desire to free American hostages in the Middle East. But they said the draft indicated that the president was manipulated into letting the sales continue by officials whose primary goal was to use profits to support the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, after Congress cut off official military assistance. Those officials were identified as Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, then the national security adviser; Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, who was on the National Security Council staff; and William J. Casey, then director of central intelligence. In the context of the report, that finding is meant to explain why the secret arms shipments to Iran were allowed to continue over the objections of senior officials like Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, the legislators said. The senators and representatives discussing the report have either seen the first draft of the committee's final report, which was prepared by the staff in consultation with the panel's leaders, or have discussed the draft with colleagues and staff assistants familiar with it. The report is scheduled to be published by the end of October. The Senate and House committees met separately Thursday, their first meetings since the hearings ended early last month, to discuss the procedures under which the legislators may review and suggest changes in the 1,000-page draft. Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, the chairman of the Senate panel, said later that he expected many changes to be made before the report was published but that the changes would not involve the substance of the findings in the draft. Some Republican members said they disagreed with the finding that the arms sales were driven by the desire to raise money for the contras. Representative James A. Courter of New Jersey, who said he had read the draft, asserted that he believed the policy, however misguided, stemmed entirely from the president's concern about the hostages and his hope of improving the United States' relationship with Iran. Mr. Courter said he planned not to sign the final report and to file



A woman and a child on a street in Basra, Iraq, a day after Iranian shelling.

Making Do on the Iraqi Front

In Shattered Basra, Tomorrows Are Full of Uncertainty
By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
BASRA, Iraq — Personally, said Halid Jamir Bohus, an ice-cream maker, he had got used to it, living within a shell's drop of a front line. But his birds, he said, in a resigned way that admitted some humor, they felt it. He gestured to a cage awriter with budgerigars, all blue and emerald. "When the shells come," he said, "they make too much noise." And that offers them some distinction. Around here, apart from the shells and the broken drumbeat of artillery from the front, people do not make much noise, because many have left their homes, just back from the flatness of the Shatt al Arab, the waterway that has been a source of dispute between Iran and Iraq for decades. The nearest Iranian positions are reckoned to be only nine miles (15 kilometers) away, beyond the listing hulks of tankers in the waterway, monuments to the start of the war seven years ago this month. In many parts of Basra, the homes are shattered. The impression is of a city whose past is a faded memory and whose future seems full of uncertainties. Basra is normally Iraq's second most populous city and is the closest major settlement to the hostilities. By some estimates, half its population of 1.5 million has left because of incessant Iranian shelling, which might peak with hundreds of rounds a day or just sputter along, as it did Wednesday, with only 20 shells falling. The stricken has ebbed with it and energies, which have been dissipated in the heat of a city painted in

Possible Soviet Gain Is Seen By Analysts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — U.S. defense analysts, reacting to the U.S.-Soviet agreement to scrap intermediate-range nuclear forces, said Friday that the accord could boost the Kremlin's military leverage in Europe unless the NATO allies bolster their conventional forces. Separately, U.S. allies warmly welcomed the announcement of the accord. But some military experts say they are also concerned that Moscow could undermine the pact by aiming strategic, or long-range, missiles at targets now selected for Soviet intermediate-range weapons. "Ignoring the conventional balance that heavily favors the Soviets is not the way to go," Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, said Friday after President Ronald Reagan announced the agreement in principle. Mr. Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said the proposed treaty was a move in the wrong direction because it did not address what he asserted was the current conventional military imbalance. And Malcolm Toon, a former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, said in a television interview: "Without the missiles on the ground, NATO becomes a much weaker organization. Therefore, I think there has to be a real commitment to cut drastically Soviet conventional strength." Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said last week that he was worried that the Western allies might miscast a treaty on intermediate nuclear forces as a sign that "peace has broken out." "If that happens," he said, "I think history will judge this as a very dark time." Lord Carrington, the secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said Thursday that Warsaw Pact forces might gain an edge during the three to five years during which the intermediate-range missiles were being scrapped. NATO would have to be on guard, he said. He cautioned against the idea of the pact leading to "some mythical non-nuclear nirvana." (Reuters AP, UPI)

U.S. Protests 'Ambush' Of 2 in East Germany

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday that the United States had protested that two members of a U.S. military liaison team in East Germany came under fire from a Soviet patrol. Earlier Friday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz called the shooting "unacceptable behavior" and said the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who was visiting Washington, promised to look into the case promptly. [Mr. Shevardnadze said Friday that Moscow had apologized to the United States over the incident. Agency France-Press reported from Washington.] The Pentagon said Friday that an air force master sergeant driving a vehicle was slightly wounded by bullet fragments. An air force captain with him was not hurt. U.S. Army Major Dennis Pinkham at European Command Headquarters in West Germany said the two-man U.S. liaison team, in a four-wheel-drive vehicle, "encountered a group of Soviet soldiers and were fired at by at least one of these soldiers." A Pentagon officer called it "sort of an ambush situation." Mr. Shultz, at a White House briefing on three days of negotiations on arms control and other U.S.-Soviet issues, said of the shooting: "We heard about this late yesterday afternoon and immediately took it up with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and expressed our view that this is just unacceptable behavior." Major Pinkham said the vehicle "was hit seven times, shattering window glass. One member of the team was wounded by a bullet fragment." U.S. officials were quick to bring up the March 1985 killing of Major Arthur D. Nicholson by a Soviet sentry in East Germany. "We wish to emphasize as we did when Nicholson was killed, their action is inexcusable," a Pentagon statement said. The airman in Thursday's incident, like Major Nicholson, was attached to the U.S. Military Liaison Mission Team in Potsdam, East Germany. The military liaison missions were created in 1947 by the four occupying powers in Germany after World War II — Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — to foster cooperation. The Soviet Union has a team in West Germany. "We need to find out much more about this. Our men were not in a restricted area. There was no excuse for the use of deadly force," said a Pentagon official, who insisted on anonymity. "They were traveling. They were intercepted. It was like an ambush. They wanted to continue on after the shooting, but they were detained and prevented from doing so." The incident happened Thursday afternoon about 10 miles (16 kilometers) northeast of the small town of Neudruppin.

Poland Prepares Reform Of Stagnant Economy

But Failure to Solve Political Conflicts Dampens Hopes for Plan's Success

By Jackson Diehl
New York Times Service
WARSAW — Poland's Communist leadership, inspired by the example of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is preparing to launch a major new program of economic reform. But the country's failure to resolve the deep political conflicts of the Solidarity era is dampening hopes for meaningful change, according to government officials and political activists.

After months of remarkably open national debate, a special government commission is due to present a broad plan for changes in the socialist economic system next month that should, at least in theory, rank Poland among the leaders of such East bloc reforms.

Drawn up to the face of long-lasting economic stagnation, the program represents the first comprehensive reform effort in Poland since the banning of Solidarity, the independent trade union movement. Officials say it will fundamentally change the nature of Communist rule in Poland, decentralizing power and significantly expanding opportunities for private enterprise.

"There are going to be great changes in Poland in the last quarter of this year," said Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, "above all in the economic sphere, but also in political life."

Western diplomats and activists of Solidarity, which still functions as a semilegal underground, have expressed their support for the new plan, but like some associates of the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, they ask whether it will be possible to implement the reforms in the face of stiff resistance from an entrenched bureaucracy and a distrustful society.

Colombia Chief Ends His South Korea Visit

SEOUL — President Virgilio Barco Vargas of Colombia left for home Friday after a three-day South Korean visit unexpectedly stretched to 11 days because of emergency surgery.

On Thursday, Mr. Barco met with the South Korean president, Chun Doo Hwan, and they announced a 19-point communiqué on economic and technological exchanges.

little hope of making Polish society believe in its policies, they say. Yet without public support, critics say, the Jaruzelski team may be too weak to implement even well-designed reform plans.

"Jaruzelski will probably attempt far-reaching changes," said Bronislaw Geremek, a leading adviser to Lech Walesa, the founder of Solidarity. "But he is totally blocked and hemmed in politically. Jaruzelski supports Gorbachev's ideas. But he does not know how to realize glasnost, or political opening, in Poland without Solidarity. And he is not willing to try it with Solidarity because he is afraid of losing control of the country."

The course of reform in Poland is particularly important because General Jaruzelski has emerged as the most enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Gorbachev and his policies in an Eastern Europe otherwise ruled by veteran traditionalists.

While neighbors such as Czechoslovakia and East Germany have appeared half-hearted in following Mr. Gorbachev or even openly resisted, General Jaruzelski has attempted to the last six months to use the climate of renewal created by the Soviet leader to break the long-standing stalemate in Polish political and economic life.

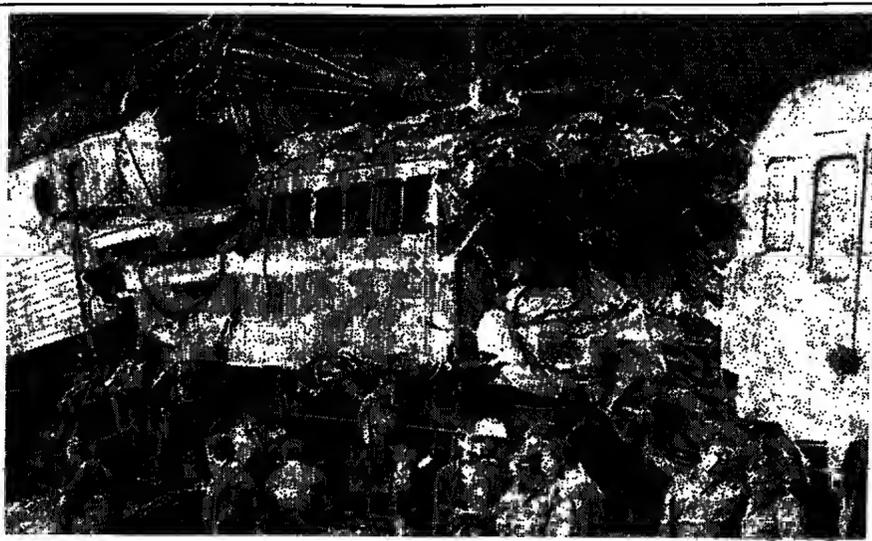
The momentum for economic reform began to gather when General Jaruzelski, anxious to refute charges that his economic policy consisted mainly of ordering periodic consumer price increases, ordered a special commission in March to draw up a comprehensive list of proposed revisions.

Since then several leading Polish experts on economic reform, after years on the political sidelines, have prepared detailed measures that are to be presented next month in the Polish parliament.

Some of the steps are familiar from policies carried out in Hungary and China that seek to use market tools of capitalism to make the socialist economy more efficient.

Several aspects of the Polish plan, however, make it at once more daring and more difficult than reforms attempted elsewhere in the East bloc. Officials say it will involve a significant expansion of private enterprise in Poland, easing controls on private businesses and allowing such new forms of enterprise as joint ventures between state and private companies in areas ranging from electronics to auto parts.

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TRAIN CRASH — Three persons were killed and 65 hurt when two trains collided Friday near the Austrian town of Lambach. One was running from Innsbruck to Vienna, the other was going from Vienna to Salzburg.

Computer 'Hacking': Is Anything Secure?

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

A 17-year-old Chicago high school student, in another case of computer intrusion, has been accused of stealing \$1 million worth of software by breaking into American Telephone & Telegraph computer systems around the United States.

Prosecutors said the youth was also suspected of using a personal computer in his bedroom to break into NATO computers in North Carolina and Georgia and was "on the verge" of being able to disrupt AT&T's telephone network.

The report came after a Hamburg club of "hackers," as amateur computer enthusiasts are known, said this week that its members had broken into a computer network linking the National Aeronautics and Space Administration with research centers in Western Europe.

The news has raised this question: If amateur hackers can do it, what is to stop the Soviet Union from trying to break into sensitive Western computer systems?

The answer, according to security experts, is nothing. "I presume we are secure," a North Atlantic Treaty Organization official in Brussels said. "But if we are not, I don't think it's anything we would want to talk about."

A Pentagon spokeswoman in Washington said, "We have a number of measures and complete systems to preclude inadvertent or incorrect access to our computers."

Mike Ball of B.I.S. Applied Systems Ltd. in London, which specializes in computer security, said, "Keeping secrets is basically a question of how much you want to invest to countermeasures."

In Washington, a NASA spokesman said that the Hamburg hackers had broken into a system that did not include secret information and that the data were carried over ordinary phone lines.

Mr. Ball said it was possible to encrypt data, or to convert it into code, before storing it in a computer system. This makes information basically secure against outside intrusion, he said, but if done on a large scale can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Hackers often exchange information about how to break into computer systems on electronic bulletin boards. Mr. Ball suggested that security experts also tap into the bulletin boards to discover any weaknesses in their own systems.

In addition, computers can be equipped with software to prevent hackers from running number-crunching programs designed to discover pass codes. "If you don't get the access code right after a couple of tries," he said, the system "automatically closes down and reports the fault."

Hans G. Nilsson, who is conducting an investigation on computer related crime for the Council of Europe to Strasbourg, France, said electronic espionage by the Soviet Union was a possibility, particularly if directed against companies that might have systems that are more vulnerable than those of highly guarded defense ministries.

The question remains, however, about whether electronic spies are tapping Western secrets without being detected.

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Study Backs Earlier Mammograms

By Susan Okie
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Regular mammograms to check for breast cancer, widely recommended for women over 50, can also prevent deaths of women in their 40s, according to results of an American Cancer Society study.

In both age groups, women whose breast cancer was found while they were enrolled in a national study that included annual mammograms had survival rates substantially higher than expected from national statistics, suggesting that more cancers were detected at an early, curable stage.

Cancer experts predicted Thursday that the findings would likely lead to national recommendations that women 40 or older have a mammogram annually. A mammogram is a special type of X-ray used to view the breast tissue.

In the United States, breast cancer strikes about one out of 10 women. The society estimates that 41,000 American women will die of the disease this year, placing it second only to lung cancer as a cause of cancer deaths among women.

compares survival data on these women with detailed national breast cancer survival statistics compiled by the National Cancer Institute.

Dr. Charles R. Smart, chief of the cancer institute's Early Detection Branch, said that if doctors across the country would recommend regular mammograms for their female patients over 40, the national death rate from breast cancer might be cut by 46 percent, as was seen in the study.

When mammograms were first being developed, they delivered significant radiation doses, raising concerns that if a woman was regularly tested over her lifetime, the cumulative radiation exposure might actually increase her risk of breast cancer.

But in recent years, technological advances have greatly reduced the radiation doses involved. At the same time, mammograms can detect many breast cancers too small to be felt during a physical examination.

The new report, published in the September-October issue of *Ca*, the cancer society's journal,

agreed to a formula by which the Soviet missiles would be removed to exchange for a U.S. pledge never to invade Cuba.

Several elements in the episode remain unclear from the American point of view, especially the plans and motives of the Soviet side, and the conference organizers hope to gain new information to that area.

Mr. Blight referred to some basic questions about the crisis posed in an interview by General Maxwell G. Taylor, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff at the time.

"Why, oh, why did Khrushchev think he could get away with this?" Mr. Blight quoted General Taylor, who died this year, as asking, "Why, oh, why did he put the missiles in the first place?"

Mr. Blight said the Russians may well have their own questions about American actions. "From the Soviet side," he said, "the question might well be, why, oh, why did Kennedy decide to make a crisis out of it, since it didn't really become a crisis until he made his statement on television?"

Soviet Participants in Missile Crisis To Discuss the Affair at U.S. Meeting

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the 25th anniversary of the Cuban missile crisis approaching, U.S. and Soviet officials, including some who were closely involved in the crisis unfolded in 1962, plan to meet to discuss the event.

The meeting, which is being sponsored by the Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University, will bring together such major Kennedy administration figures as Robert S. McNamara, who was the secretary of defense, and McGeorge Bundy, then the national security adviser, and at least three Soviet officials.

Among these will be Fyodor M. Burlatsky, who, as a speech writer for the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, drafted several of the major statements and communications addressed to the Kennedy administration by the Soviet side.

Also expected to attend are Sergei Mikoyan, an academic specialist on Cuba whose father, Anastas I. Mikoyan, was a close aide to Khrushchev, and Georgi Shkabarov, a senior staff member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

Organizers said that the three-day meeting, which will include closed-door and public sessions, was seen as an opportunity to explore some of the many remaining puzzles of an event that, many historians contend, brought the world closer to nuclear war than it has been before or since.

James G. Blight, an organizer of the Harvard conference, said invitations had been sent to such senior Soviet officials as Andrei A. Gromyko, who was Khrushchev's foreign minister and is now president of the Soviet Union, and Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States during the crisis, but they declined to attend or failed to respond to the request.

"There's still a gap, since we won't have the real Soviet counterparts to people like McNamara and Bundy," Mr. Blight said.

But, emphasizing the unprecedented nature of a Soviet-American discussion of the crisis, he said, "It's enough to get the people that we have behind closed doors and see what comes out of it."

The Cuban missile crisis began in October 1962 when American reconnaissance photographs taken over Cuba provided indisputable proof that the Russians were building missile installations there.

On Oct. 22, Kennedy made a nationally televised speech announcing a naval blockade of Cuba. A tense week of negotiations and public statements followed, ending finally when Khrushchev

WORLD BRIEFS

Aquino Is Urged to Pursue Rebels

MANILA (AP) — Vice President Salvador H. Laurel said Friday that President Corason C. Aquino's cabinet shake-up would not bring political stability unless the president moved decisively against Communist rebels and appeased the military.

He said disaffection within the military posed a greater threat to Mr. Aquino's government than the 18-year-old Communist insurgency. Rebel soldiers led an unsuccessful coup against Mrs. Aquino last month. Hours before Mr. Laurel spoke in an interview, about 150 guerrillas of the New People's Army ambushed a military convoy on Panay Island, 280 miles (450 kilometers) southeast of Manila. An army battalion commander and four other soldiers were killed, military officials said.

Mrs. Aquino told senators Friday that she was preparing to visit key military camps in the country to improve her relations with the 150,000 strong regular army and to support its anti-insurgency campaign.

Soviet Diplomat Meets Senior Israeli

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The head of the first Soviet consular delegation to visit Israel in 20 years met a senior Israeli official on Friday. Yevgeni Antipov said his meeting with the Foreign Ministry director-general, Yossi Beilin, was devoted to consular questions that have arisen since Moscow broke ties with Israel during the 1967 Middle East war. Israeli officials said both sides had agreed to maintain a news blackout on the talks.

The Soviet delegation, which arrived two months ago, had previously met only Israeli consular officials. It came with the stated aim of documenting Soviet property and reviewing issues involving Soviet citizens in Israel.

4 Europe Air Force Chiefs in Accord

MADRID (AP) — The air force chiefs of staff of Spain, Britain, Italy and West Germany signed an accord Friday outlining the operational and technical features to be included in a European Fighter Aircraft that the four countries plan to build by the mid-1990s.

A Spanish Defense Ministry spokesman said the document was the last feasibility and operational plan expected before a required final decision on the part of the four nations to move toward development.

The EFA project began in 1983. Since then, three similar documents have been agreed upon. Britain and West Germany each plan to contribute 33 percent of the money for the project and order 250 of the planned 9.5-ton, 165-foot (50-meter) wing-span jets to be the countries' principal fighter jets after 1995, the spokesman said.

Le Pen Defends Gas Chamber Remark

PARIS (AP) — Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the far right National Front, lashed out at his critics Friday, saying that the "pro-immigrant lobby" was conducting a witch hunt against him after comments he made about Nazi gas chambers.

In a statement to reporters at the National Assembly, Mr. Le Pen called on French Jews not to be frightened by "this campaign of lying," adding: "France has the same love for all of its sons, no matter what their race or religion."

On Sunday, in a radio interview, the National Front leader had referred to the Nazi gas chambers, used to kill Jews during World War II, as a "detail" of history, a remark that brought widespread protests. He said Friday, however, that his full response had "left no doubt about what I think of the martyrization of the Jewish people of Europe by the Nazis and about the condemnation that I have for this crime."

Extremists Raid Schools in Punjab

CHANDIGARH, India (AP) — Suspected Sikh extremists attacked schools with automatic weapons in five villages Friday, opening fire on Hindu teachers and killing a total of eight persons, the police said.

It was the second day to which attackers killed Hindus in the northern state of Punjab, where Sikhs are a majority. Seven Hindus were killed Thursday night at a Hindu bazaar in Amritsar.

A police spokesman said the attacks were in villages so far apart that more than one gang must have been involved. The attackers came in jeeps and sought out only Hindu teachers, he said.

FAA Inspection Faults Delta Pilots

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration said Friday that an inspection of pilots at Delta Air Lines has found frequent examples of poor communications and coordination and "lapses of discipline" in the cockpit.

In a report prompted by a series of pilot errors last summer, the FAA said the shortcomings were a result of a "lack of clear-cut, definitive guidance" from Delta's management. The FAA said that Delta pilots were in general compliance with safety regulations but that "instances of a breakdown of communications, a lack of crew coordination, and lapses of discipline in Delta's cockpits" were regularly observed.

Delta issued a statement saying the FAA had found nothing that was considered a safety violation and had levied no fines. The airline said it had already taken steps to resolve problems on flight crew coordination.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Employees of Japan Air Lines and Northwest Airlines caused flight cancellations Friday at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport as they pressed demands for higher wages and better working conditions. (UPI)

A 24-hour strike by Italian railroad engineers demanding higher pay and pension benefits ended Thursday after paralyzing most rail services across the country. (AP)

A fresh outbreak of yellow fever has been reported in northern Nigeria, the Ministry of Health said Friday. Since October the disease has killed more than 1,300 people in Nigeria. (Reuters)

Correction
An article Tuesday incorrectly stated Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.'s 1986 profit performance. The bank does not report pretax profit.

Europe Offers to Launch Satellites for Indonesia

JAKARTA — Europe's Ariane-space consortium, buoyed by the success of its latest rocket launching, is offering to launch Indonesian satellites at a reduced price to entice business away from the United States.

Frédéric d'Allest, president of Ariane-space, was quoted Friday as saying the consortium has offered to launch Indonesia's Palapa B-2R telecommunications satellite earlier and more cheaply than the Americans could do it.

Mr. d'Allest spoke to reporters from the Indonesian newspaper Kompas and Suara Pamburuan at the Ariane-space center in Kourou, French Guiana, after the launching of two satellites Wednesday.

He said he made the offer during a previously undisclosed visit he made to Indonesia two weeks ago to meet the telecommunications minister, Achmad Tahir, and the minister for research and technology, Yusuf Habibie.

Indonesia relies on satellite communications to link its archipelago of 13,000 islands, but setbacks in the U.S. space program have delayed the launching of Indonesian satellites.

Mr. d'Allest was quoted as saying the European space consortium was offering a price 10 percent under the cost of a launching by a U.S. Delta rocket.

It would be able to put the satellite into orbit in March, 1990, whereas the United States was not ready to launch it until the end of that year.

Kompas said a launching by a Delta rocket would cost \$60 million.

Mr. d'Allest said he had also discussed an Indonesian plan to build a launching center in the east of the country. Indonesia believes its position on the equator makes it ideally located for launches.

The Palapa B-2R was bought back by Indonesia from a consortium that financed its recovery after it was placed into an incorrect orbit during a U.S. Challenger mission in 1984.

Indonesia has until now relied on the United States for launches, but it has become worried by delays caused by the explosion of a U.S. space shuttle. It has had talks with both the Soviet Union and China about using their launchers.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Where's the Faith?

Example
The American people are losing faith in their government. This is a serious problem that needs to be addressed. The government must take steps to restore trust and confidence among its citizens.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

An Early Example Of Robertson's Faith

In a profile of the Reverend Pat Robertson, who plans to announce his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination Oct. 1, The Washington Post recounts the following: "The young mother had just entered the eighth month of a tiring pregnancy when her husband dropped a devastating piece of news. He felt a need, he said, to go to a rustic island in Canada for a few weeks to find communion with God. She would be left alone to manage her pregnancy, care for the couple's toddler son and supervise the family's move to a new house."

"Adelia (Dede) Robertson struggled mightily to change her husband's mind. She ridiculed him as a schizoid religious fanatic. She argued. She wept. She begged. But Marion G. (Pat) Robertson, then a budding seminarian, turned aside his wife's pleas with the unbending assurance that would later help him achieve remarkable success as a broadcaster and national religious leader. "This is God who is commanding me," he said. "And so Robertson set off for his Canadian retreat, where he soon received an urgent letter from his wife: 'Please come back. I need you desperately.' The confused young husband called on God for advice and received clear guidance. He sat down and wrote his wife that she would have to get by without him."

The Post said Mr. Robertson still likes to tell this story today as an early example of "his intimate, daily relationship with God."

Short Takes

"It goes without saying that Americas think that anything English is classy," writes the syndicated columnist Richard Cohen. "The Washington Post recently devoted an article to the naming of housing developments. The British motif predominates. Names like Kings Valley Manor and the Crest of Wickford have been given to developments. A variation of the British theme is the equestrian one. Thus we get Foxchase, Hunt Country and Derbyshire." Mr.



WHERE THE TIDE WONT REACH — Todd Vander Ploym standing in his 20-foot-high sand castle that he built in Santa Monica, California. The sand castle, which uses 160 tons of sand and which Mr. Vander Ploym claims is the world's tallest, was begun July 18.

Cohen remarks that "probably the prime leisure activity of Hunt Country residents is watching television. But no one would ever call a development 'TV Acres.'"

College football is big business, and not only to the universities and television networks. Take Penn State University at State College, Pennsylvania, whose football team was rated the best in the country in 1986. A study by the university's Center for Regional Business Analysis concluded that last year's seven home games raked more than \$20.4 million in the town and its environs — money spent on hotel rooms, restaurant meals, gasoline, parking fees, souvenirs, chrysanthemums and so forth.

Sexual promiscuity in Hollywood films supposedly is being cut back because of the AIDS threat, says Janet Maslin in The New York Times, but such new

films as "No Way Out," "The Big Easy" and "Dirty Dancing," in which promiscuity is prevalent, are still at the box office. "Perhaps the current moral climate will indeed make sexual promiscuity seem woefully unfashionable," Miss Maslin writes. "But the movies have always provided escapism, and in cautious, fearful times that escapism could be welcome."

A mannequin was impersonating a police officer, with much success, when someone broke the window of his patrol car and stole him. Police in Lindenwood, New Jersey, had placed the life-size dummy behind the wheel of a parked squad car to slow down speeders without tying up a real policeman. "The thing was very successful," Police Chief Raymond Wilson said. "It looked so real a woman stopped one day and walked up and asked directions."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Bork Denies He Would Push Conservative Agenda

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — Judge Robert H. Bork denied Friday that he would press a conservative political agenda on the Supreme Court. He also came under fresh attack for a ruling he wrote upholding a company's policy forcing women in a lead-filled workplace to be sterilized or lose their jobs. During the fourth day of confirmation hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will recommend to the Senate whether to approve the nomination of Judge Bork, Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum told the judge that the 1984 decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia was a good example of the judge's insensitivity to women.

He also said Judge Bork would allow "government in the bedroom," oppose consumers and limit free speech. "The women of America have much to be frightened about from your appointment, blacks as well," said Mr. Metzenbaum, an Ohio Democrat. "You are a man with frightening views."

Judge Bork said the 1984 ruling merely upheld a finding by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration that American Cyanamid Co. could not adequately reduce lead levels in one department to ensure the safety of fetuses. Since it was impossible to make the workplace safe, the company said women could remain only if they underwent sterilization. Five out of 30 women chose to do so. "That is not a pro-sterilization opinion," Judge Bork said. "It is not an anti-women opinion. It is simply upholding a federal agency decision." He said the choice was to "remove all women from the department or offer continuous employment to women who were sterilized."

Judge Bork also said he would be "disgusted in history" if he abandoned the relatively moderate stands he has taken in the hearings and turned radically to the right after confirmation.

Liberal opposition to Judge Bork has coalesced around two arguments: that the views he has expressed in a 25-year career as lawyer, scholar and judge place him outside the mainstream of generally accepted American jurisprudence; and that his moderate stances this week merely reflect his ambition to be on the high court, rather than any true change of opinion. (UPI, AP)

Latin Diplomats Voicing Doubts About Reagan

By John M. Goshko Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's criticism of the Central American peace process and his emphasis on supporting the Nicaraguan rebels have rekindled suspicion among some Central American officials and members of Congress that he does not want an accommodation with Nicaragua's leaders, according to diplomats from the region. In recent days, doubts about Mr. Reagan's commitment to achieving a regional peace agreement have been voiced by Central American supporters of the plan put forward by Costa Rica's president, Oscar Arias Sanchez, and agreed to by five Central American presidents at a meeting in Amal, Guatemala.

Criticism has also come from the House speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, who along with President Reagan proposed a peace initiative, something that helped lead to the Guatemala decision.

Mr. Wright made clear this week that his arrangements with Mr. Reagan for a bipartisan approach have been strained close to the breaking point by what he regards as the administration's "active opposition" to the peace talks.

Central American diplomats said they were disappointed by the administration's spurning of their pleas not to raise the issue of continued aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, before the Nov. 7 deadline set in Guatemala for working out a cease-fire.

The diplomats were also unhappy about Mr. Reagan's statements last weekend that the Arias plan is insufficient to force the "complete democratization" of Nicaragua.

Mr. Wright said Thursday that recent talks with Central American officials had given him cause for cautious optimism that a cease-fire accord could be reached before Nov. 7.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, has denied that the administration is trying to force Nicaragua to reject an agreement by raising the negotiating stakes. He acknowledged continuing U.S. concern that the Arias plan does not ensure that Nicaragua will permit democratization and cut its military ties to Communist countries. But he insisted that "this kind of criticism in no way is meant to be antagonistic to the plan or to indicate lack of support."

Critics of the administration, however, contend that recent comments by Mr. Reagan, as well as congressional testimony by Secretary of State George F. Shultz last week, strongly suggest that the administration is unwilling to accept,

under any conditions, a Marxist government in Central America. In an interview last week in U.S. News & World Report, Mr. Reagan said the contras must be supported until there is an agreement guaranteeing "complete democratization" of Nicaragua. Mr. Reagan's critics say the implication is that the administration, which formerly sought to overthrow the Sandinistas by force, is offering them the alternative of agreeing in negotiations to accept a U.S.-dictated model of how Nicaragua should be governed.

Costa Rica's foreign minister, Rodrigo Madrigal Nino, said last week that such a goal ignores reality. "The Sandinista leaders are Marxists," he said. "They make no secret of that. They are proud of it. They are not going to stand aside and turn the country into the kind of democracy the Reagan administration wants."

"However," he said, "we believe the opportunity now exists where the Sandinistas will accept certain democratic measures called for in the Arias plan — greater freedom of the press, independent political parties, guarantees of civil rights — that will provide the beginnings of an infrastructure that cannot be easily dismantled and that can be built upon."

U.S. Aide Visits Nicaragua Helen Dewar of The Washington Post reported from Managua: Secretary of Education William J. Bennett marked the 20th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution on Thursday by visiting Nicaragua and reaffirming the administration's commitment to the contras. "We will support the contras," Mr. Bennett said at a news conference. "To abandon the contras is to enter on an irreversible course. Once abandoned, they are lost."

Mr. Bennett's daylong visit coincided with the opening of two meetings in Managua to discuss putting the Central American peace plan into effect.

The five regional foreign ministers met, as did a group of Latin American deputy ministers and representatives from the United Nations and the Organization of American States, members of a commission that will oversee compliance with the accord.

The foreign ministers expressed optimism about the accord's progress, but Mr. Bennett amplified the administration's objections to it.

The five presidents "are going by their lights," he said, "but we must go by ours. We believe we must honor our commitment to the contras because they are an essential pressure point for reform."

write son of the overwhelmingly liberal faculty, The New York Times reported, and his performance before the Judiciary Committee this week seems to be leaving his former colleagues more pained than proud. "I think he's raised very serious questions about his integrity," said Owen L. Fiss, one of three members of the faculty who expect to testify against Judge Bork. "He seems to be recanting on positions that he's taken over 20 years. That could be a sign of flexibility, but knowing Bork for a long time, I have to say I've never seen that flexibility."

Another with an eye on the hearings is Professor Mirjan Damaska, the current occupant of Judge Bork's former office. "The atmosphere of the hearings," Professor Damaska said, "reminds me of a first-year class in constitutional law, where you very often find the students throwing gross simplicities at the professor and the professor saying, 'Wait a minute, there are distinctions here.'"

"I think Bork is finding that you don't make yourself popular by drawing those distinctions."

Among students, Judge Bork's supporters revel in his fluent exegesis of court decisions, and what they see as his clear intellectual superiority over his questioners.

"I listen to Biden and Kennedy scumming out into total demagoguery," said Alex Kogan, a law student. "I think it's disgusting. I don't think they're listening to what he's saying."

Students who oppose Judge Bork lament his brilliance: "There's no one on the committee who can really take him on," said David Fraser, a postgraduate student. "They're taking him on as if they can parse cases like Griswold vs. Connecticut and win, and of course they can't."

He added, "Instead of a bunch of white guys trying to talk law, they should have a woman of color who won't be able to get an abortion; That's what this is all about."

Swing Votes on Panel: An Unlikely Trio

By Dale Russakoff Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three more sharply contrasting senators would be difficult to find: a folk, southern Democrat who often votes with Republicans; an urbane, northern Republican who often votes with Democrats; and a cautious, western centrist known for balancing each liberal vote with a conservative one.

Yet Howell Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, and Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, have become political brethren this week: They are the "swing" votes on the Senate Judiciary Committee, and as they go, so could go the nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court.

With the 11 other committee members expected to split 6 to 5 against Judge Bork, the judgments of this unlikely trio will decide whether his name goes to the Senate floor with or without the initial committee's blessing.

Even in appearance, they are an unmatched set. Mr. DeConcini has

the gaunt face of the hard-nosed former prosecutor that he is; Mr. Specter, also a former prosecutor, has a studious demeanor, half-faces poised on his nose; and Mr. Heflin, a huge, rumped figure, resembles a homegrown southern politician of yore.

Each has vowed to keep his mind

open until the hearings conclude, but Wednesday and Thursday they began to tip their hands as each took a turn at questioning Judge Bork. Two said they came away with serious doubts.

After a contentious exchange on women's rights, civil rights and privacy, in which Judge Bork sought to emphasize moderate features of his philosophy, Mr. DeConcini shook his head and told the nomi-

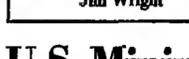
nee that he did not know how "you're going to protect the citizens of this country" against sex discrimination.

"I'm not trying to determine whether or not he's a conservative," Mr. DeConcini said in an interview later. "My tastes actually run in that direction. I'm trying to decide

"I think Heflin is looking for a reason to justify voting for, and DeConcini is looking for a reason to justify voting against."

— A Democrat close to both senators

House Speaker Castigates Reagan



Jim Wright

By Tom Kenworthy Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Jim Wright, the speaker of the House of Representatives, characterized President Ronald Reagan on Friday as a mediocre chief executive who "willfully" ignores facts that do not conform to his preconceived notions of reality.

Mr. Wright, a Democrat from Texas, described Mr. Reagan at a breakfast with reporters as a "charming person, a well-meaning person, not an evil person," but one who "hasn't the faintest idea of the contents of legislation or the application of real facts to real problems."

Mr. Reagan, added Mr. Wright, "has the ability to

psych himself up to reject factual data if they don't conform to his preconceived notions."

Asked if Mr. Reagan is a good president, Mr. Wright said without hesitation, "No."

"He's smart but he's ignorant of the facts a president ought to know, and willfully so," said the speaker.

An example of the president's refusal to confront factual data, Mr. Wright said, is Mr. Reagan's continued belief that his administration's 1981 tax cuts and its military buildup are not the main causes of the soaring budget deficit during his tenure.

"I like him personally, but not as president," said Mr. Wright.

U.S. Minimizes Acid Rain in Study But Ecologists and Canada Object

By Philip Shabcoff New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — There is little evidence so far of an immediate broad threat to the environment or public health from acid rain, a Reagan administration study group has concluded in a report that drew sharp criticism from U.S. environmentalists and the Canadian government.

The interagency National Acid Precipitation Program, which is conducting a long-term assessment of acid rain that was ordered by Congress, said studies so far showed that damage to lakes from acid rain was limited to a few areas, mostly in the U.S. Northeast.

The assessment was contained in an interim report Thursday. The final report is due in 1990.

Environmentalists, a number of members of Congress and some scientists criticized the report, calling it a misleading political document that serves the administration's goal of avoiding mandatory controls that require industry to reduce the pollution that causes acid rain.

The report was assailed by Canada's environment minister, Thomas McMillan, who said that "it was bad science and bad policy" be-

cause it "downplays the urgency of the problem." Canada says acid rain from the United States is damaging its lakes and forests, and wants Washington to reduce the damage.

The report said that, in the affected areas, "a significant increase in the number of acidic lakes is unlikely to occur over the next few decades" at the current level of pollution. The summary of the report also found little damage to forests, no damage to crops and "no demonstrated effects" on human health from acid rain.

Earlier this year, in a concession to Canadian demands, President Ronald Reagan agreed to consider a proposal that the two nations negotiate a bilateral accord on controlling acid rain. But he has run into resistance in Congress over getting money for more research.

Dr. J. Lawrence Kulp, executive director of the assessment program, said the report was a "state-of-the-science document" and "not a policy document at all."

Acid rain is a form of air pollution, largely oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, that travel through the atmosphere where they change chemically and fall to earth as acidic rain, snow, fog or dry particles.

Because acid rain has been found to destroy freshwater life and is suspected of damaging forests, crops and human health, Congress is considering legislation to control the emissions of the pollutants that cause it, most of which come from factories or power plants that use coal.

Norway Refuses More Arms Sales

OSLO — Norway has rejected a request by Kongsberg Vapenfabrik, the state-owned armaments company that sold sensitive technology to the Soviet Union, to sell missiles to four developing nations, government officials said.

Defense industry sources warned Thursday that the move could cripple sales of the company's Penguin short-range missiles and push it closer to bankruptcy.

The company posted a 1.1 billion krona (\$166 million) loss in the first half of 1987 and is being restructured to save its weapons division. It had sought permission to sell the missiles to Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Venezuela.

Pope Meets Victims of AIDS

As Homosexuals Protest, He Stresses Forgiveness of 'Sin'

By Joseph Berger New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — As hundreds of homosexuals protested Pope John Paul II's outspoken opposition to homosexual activity, he forcefully told San Franciscans that God is always ready to forgive even "when we have sinned."

The theme of forgiveness of sin was not new to this trip, but in San Francisco, with its large homosexual population, it appeared a pointed appeal to homosexuals to change their behavior and renew their faith.

The pope never used the word "homosexual." He said Thursday at the Mission Dolores Basilica: "God loves you all, without distinction, without limit." and "He loves those of you who are sick, those who are suffering from AIDS and from AIDS-related complex."

At one point, he hugged a 4-year-old boy who contracted AIDS through a blood transfusion. Sixty-

two persons with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, among them a homosexual priest, were at Mission Dolores for the pope's visit.

"God's love for us as our father is a strong and faithful love, a love which is full of mercy, a love which enables us to hope for the grace of conversion when we have sinned," the pope said.

The Reverend Al McBride, an information officer for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, said the pope was offering forgiveness, love and the possibility of conversion to all people.

"In the context of the large homosexual population in San Francisco, those words should be comforting and reassuring," he said.

The pope arrived in San Francisco by helicopter from Monterey, California, where he talked about the farm crisis near one of the country's prime agricultural areas.

He spoke to more than 50,000 people clustered over two sandy hillsides in a natural bowl that is used as an automobile racetrack. Many people had spent the chilly night on the hillsides in sleeping bags to secure a good position to see the pope.

The Mass at the Laguna Seca racetrack was perhaps the most colorful of the pope's trip. Throngs began gathering after midnight on two of the hills. The crowd, including many people in wheelchairs near the front, was divided by 110,000 pots of scarlet pom-poms that stretched up a hill to the foot of a 99-foot (30-meter) cross made of scaffolding.

The pope, speaking with more vigor than on other stops on his North American trip, said the church had no solutions for farmers losing their farms through debt.

He appealed to landowners and growers to respect the rights of farm workers to unionize and share in decisions about their jobs. He also praised legislation giving amnesty to many once-illegal aliens.

The pope has become a symbol of opposition to homosexual behavior, among Catholics and non-Catholics alike. His visit to San Francisco attracted a number of homosexual-rights demonstrators, many of them non-Catholics.

In a barricaded area about half a block from Mission Dolores, 2,000 demonstrators, most of them homosexual, shouted "Pope go home!" as John Paul entered the basilica. The demonstrators were noisy but good-natured and there was no violence.

Most of the people inside the church were elderly, some of them quite frail. In the section where the AIDS victims were gathered, pale, drawn faces, some badly scarred with Kaposi's sarcoma, a frequent result of the syndrome, dotted the crowd.



The pope embracing Brendan O'Rourke, 4, who has AIDS.



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FBI Used Drug Lure to Trap Suspect in Hijacking

United Press International
WASHINGTON — FBI agents used the promise of an illegal drug deal to lure an accused Shiite terrorist aboard a ship in the Mediterranean before his arrest and removal to the United States to stand trial for taking hostages, the Justice Department said Friday.

A Justice Department official, commenting further on the unusual U.S. action, announced Thursday, said the FBI agents who made the arrest had tricked the suspect, Fawaz Younis, on to a ship they had rented and were manning by promising a drug deal would ensue.

Mr. Younis, a fervent Moslem and alleged mastermind of a 30-hour airplane hijacking two years ago, was interested in buying a large quantity of drugs for his further sale, the officials said. No drugs were actually on board the vessel.

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, announcing the arrest Thursday, called it "the first overseas arrest by U.S. law enforcement officials of a suspected terrorist being sought under U.S. laws. This unilateral action by the United States is an important step in our policy of bringing terrorists to justice."

In Beirut, Nabih Bezi, chief of the Shiite Amal militia, accused the United States of "piracy against international law" and "aggression on Lebanon's dignity."

Mr. Bezi said, "There is no doubt that the American administration is attempting to create something out of nothing, as if it were a message directed to the American people to regain lost prestige even by an action smacking of piracy against international law and against every right."

Unaided by any other government, officials said Mr. Younis was arrested Sunday and held aboard the aircraft carrier Saratoga before being flown to Washington for a brief court appearance.

Charged in a five-count indictment under the 1984 Crime Control Act, Mr. Younis, 28, faces life in prison on charges of hostage-taking, conspiracy and destruction of an aircraft.

U.S. Magistrate Jean Dwyer first had asked Mr. Younis if he could afford an attorney, and he responded in Arabic through a State Department interpreter, "No, I cannot." Those were the only words he spoke before Judge Dwyer ordered him held without bond. Another hearing was scheduled for Tuesday.

The hijacking for which he has been charged occurred June 11, 1985. Five Shiite Moslems armed with hand grenades, dynamite and other explosives strapped around their waists demanded all Palestinian guerrillas be ousted from Beirut as they hijacked a Boeing 727 of the Jordanian airline, Alia, in Beirut with 67 people aboard, including two American citizens and two American nationals.

After a 3,000-mile (4,800-kilometer) flight around the Mediterranean with stops in Cyprus and Sicily, the airplane returned to Beirut, where the hijackers released the passengers and crew unharmed, blew up the plane and escaped.

Mr. Younis was described by U.S. officials as a "full-time employee of the Amal militia," the Lebanese Shiite group headed by Mr. Bezi, the Lebanese justice minister instrumental in obtaining release of Americans in a TWA hijacking three days after the Alia case.

BIDEN: His Campaign Is Set Back

(Continued from Page 1)

a monologue Wednesday night on his television talk show joked that Mr. Biden had called his staff together after all the plagiarism stories and reassured them, "You have nothing to fear but fear itself."

Said one Democratic consultant, "It's the ridicule that can kill you."

For now, however, "I can't see it's much of a deal," said John Henry Anderson, the Georgia Democratic chairman and a county commissioner in Hawkinsville, Georgia. "The only comment I've heard is the fellow probably ought to change scribes."

Bonnie Campbell, the Iowa Democratic chairman, and Larry Vatch, her counterpart in Pennsylvania, both said Democrats were asking whether Mr. Biden might be the victim of "dirty tricks," engineered by a rival Democratic campaign or by Republicans.

The Indiana Democratic chairman, John B. Livengood, said the Indianapolis News Thursday afternoon had a front-page headline,

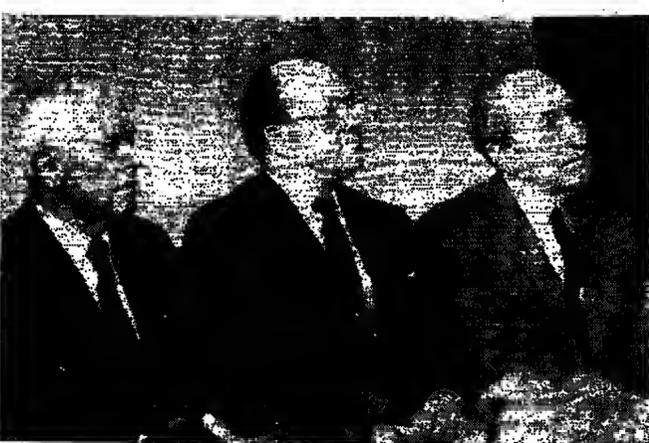
"Biden Admits Plagiarism." He judged the consequences to be serious. "I think his campaign was in trouble anyhow, with too many screw-ups," Mr. Livengood said, "and I think this could finish it off."

Republican strategists, looking at the developments in the other party, saw Mr. Biden as badly damaged. "The individual actions may not be that important," said Linda Divall, a Republican polling consultant, "but they smack of a certain disregard for honesty at a time when everybody is talking about honesty and morality. He's going to have to deal with a lingering credibility problem, particularly among voters whom he's tried to make himself kind of a moral beacon."

In Iowa, site of the first contest next February, managers of several other Democratic campaigns speculated that it could damage Mr. Biden's chances. "Many people liked him because of his speaking," one said anonymously, "and this takes that away."

Students expressed considerable sympathy with the senator, saying that such academic transgressions were not uncommon in the tumult of a law student's first year.

"You can't hold it against the guy — you're penalizing the first year," said Ibor Czerny, a third-year student from New York City. "Is this going to haunt a presidential candidate?"



The U.S. arms negotiators, Paul H. Nitze, left, and Max M. Kampelman, right, flanked Jack F. Matlock, the ambassador to Moscow, as President Ronald Reagan announced "agreement in principle" with the Kremlin on banning medium and shorter-range missiles.

U.S. General Proposes Modifying B-52s to Take Conventional Arms

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — The commander of the United States' long-range bombers has said that he has proposed a \$3-billion plan to modify 150 B-52 bombers to carry conventional weapons to help defend Western Europe in the event nuclear missiles are banned.

The commander, General John T. Chain, said Thursday that the withdrawal of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe would leave the conventional forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization inferior to those of the Warsaw Pact.

General Chain, who heads the Strategic Air Command, said his seven-year plan had the support of military commanders in the field but needed the approval of Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. Congressional approval is also necessary.

Under General Chain's plan, all the remaining model G B-52s, which are destined to be scrapped in the 1990s, would be kept in service. The planes, which were designed more than 25 years ago, would be refurbished and a new stockpile of spare parts would be assembled.

All 90 model H B-52s would continue to carry nuclear weap-

ons, along with the 100 B-1s that are just becoming operational and the 132 advanced "Stealth" bombers designed to evade radar. These are scheduled to become operational in the early 1990s.

If the nuclear missiles are withdrawn from Europe, General Chain said, the conventional forces of U.S. and Western European nations would survive in combat for only seven to 10 days before they would start to be overrun.

That would confront Western leaders with the choice of surrendering or escalating the conflict with long-range nuclear missiles and bombers, he said.

He suggested that converting the B-52s would allow the Western forces to hold out longer.

If General Chain's plan is approved, the B-52s would not carry bombs as they did in the war in Vietnam.

Instead, they would be armed with weapons that could be fired at targets from a distance of 25 to 200 miles (40 to 320 kilometers), thus reducing the risk to planes and pilots.

The U.S. Air Force has been developing a guidance system for such missiles to make them able to hit targets with pinpoint accuracy.

General Chain said the bombers

would be able to penetrate moderately defended areas by flying 200 feet (60 meters) above the ground. They would seek to avoid detection by radar, which sends beams up and out in a straight line, by hiding behind hills and following valleys.

He said that training for such missions had already begun.

"I've got guys out there flying at 200 feet — at night," he said. In combat, the pilots would look for targets well behind enemy lines, like railroads, supply depots and airfields.

The B-52G, which can fly 7,300 feet without refueling at high altitudes, could fly 1,000 miles in a target and back again at low level, General Chain said.

Low-altitude bombing missions over Europe could thus be flown from bases in Britain or elsewhere in Europe or, with the help of aerial tankers, from the United States itself.

Part of the \$3 billion required would be used to recruit, train and sustain additional people to maintain and fly the planes, the general said. Some of those to be assigned to a conventional bomber force would come from present ranks but the air force would need to add about 2,000 to its current strength of 606,800 men and women.

from which small rockets might be fired at attacking missiles, satellites to watch for such missiles, and a complicated computer battle management system.

Moscow is strongly opposed to SDI, broadly a plan to develop lasers and other weapons that could shoot down attacking nuclear missiles in flight.

The Senate on Thursday approved a proposal that would keep the Reagan administration from breaking the ABM treaty.

Paint Town Red, Moscow Rules

MOSCOW — Moscow celebrates its 840th birthday Saturday with plans for a massive, city-wide party, departing boldly from stiff Soviet celebrations of the past.

"We have tried to make the festival as democratic and easygoing as possible," a Moscow city official, Yuri Prokofiev, said of the first planned "Moscow Day" festivities.

"It will have no focal point as it is impossible to gather nine million people in one place and we hope everybody, adults and children alike, will take part."

Iraq Rejects Iran's Terms For Truce, UN Reports

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Iran has declared it will not accept a conditional, undeclared cease-fire in its war with Iraq but those terms are unacceptable to Baghdad under any circumstances, according to a United Nations report.

The nine-page document, unofficially made available on Friday, was prepared for the Security Council by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar after his talks in Tehran and Baghdad. He returned Wednesday.

The report has not yet been released as a UN public document because the council told Mr. Pérez de Cuellar that it must remain confidential.

In Washington on Friday, the State Department said Mr. Pérez de Cuellar's attempt to persuade Iran to accept a cease-fire had failed.

In his report, the secretary-general said Iran had insisted that a link be established between a cease-fire and "the identification of responsibility for the conflict."

The Iraqis allege that it was Iraq that started the war on Sept. 22, 1980, but Iraq charges that the Iraqis fired the first shot 18 days earlier.

Reporting the Iranian position during what he said were "long hours of discussion," Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said Iran had stated that a "formal cease-fire must be preceded by the process of the identification of the party responsible for the initiation of the conflict."

In Baghdad, he said, the Iraqi authorities reiterated that they were ready to implement the Security Council's July 20 resolution that demanded an immediate cease-fire "as an integrated whole."

The Iraqis also said, he reported, that the Iranian insistence on a paragraph providing for an impartial inquiry into responsibility for the war preceding any cease-fire declaration "represented a clear rejection of the resolution."

"One important point that Iraq particularly stressed was that under no circumstances would Iraq accept an undeclared cease-fire," Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said. "They also reiterated that the cease-fire should be followed without delay by the withdrawal of all forces."

BASRA: Making Do on Iraqi Front

(Continued from Page 1)

shades of sand and burned ocher, splashed, sometimes, with bougainvillea and stippled with tired palms.

When the latest major bout of shelling started in early September, said Nahla Halooq Naamah, she and the others just sat and listened, trying to work out where the shells were landing.

"We were talking about it," the 14-year-old said from a hospital bed, "when there was this huge explosion." Of the seven members of her family, she said, one was killed and all the others were wounded.

Leila Abed Ali, in an adjacent bed, had a story, too. In the same attack, she said, she took her four children to safety and then came home to lock up the house. In that moment, shrapnel hit her in the lower abdomen.

The stories were told during an officially arranged visit to Basra by reporters accompanied by guides from the Iraqi Ministry of Information and Culture. The journey seemed designed to display some kind of normalcy in Basra and to substantiate assertions of Iranian shelling, which Tehran has denied.

The impressions, however, suggested more a place so used to abnormal conditions that it has defined its own customs accordingly.

"Every time we attack the Iraqis, we expect them to attack us," said Samir Hamzah, an agricultural expert who lectures at Basra University. "We adapt to these things."

Thus, he said, he and his wife and two children usually live in a modest villa in the district of El Taweesa, one that has borne the brunt of shelling. But when the shelling starts, they choose their moment and move to a relative's home across town. When it is quiet, he said, they move back.

The children, he said, have nightmares about it, even when there is no shelling.

"Many people have gone," he said, gesturing to streets that the municipality is busily resurfacing, albeit around the hulks of broken cars. "They started to come back before the last shelling, but when the shelling started, they went away again."

The newest home in his garden wall, about the size of a football, was two days old, he said.

"About half the population of Basra has left," said Dr. Adel el-Mansouri, the director of the city's main hospital.

"This year, there have been about 1,000 civilian dead, far less than the military casualties," he said, alluding to the nearby, unseen front. "Twenty to 30 shells in a day

INQUIRY: Focus on Contras

(Continued from Page 1)

his own separate views at the end of the majority's report.

Another Republican, Representative Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, said he expected the final report to be "so polemical and political" that House Republicans would ban together to file a minority view. But a Republican senator said he expected most, if not all, of the Republican senators on the committee to sign the final report.

Several legislators said an important section of the draft outlined the contrast between Mr. Reagan's knowledge and his responsibility.

The committee found no evidence that the president knew proceeds from the arms sales were used to support the Contras, and the testimony suggested that the president was ignorant of many other aspects of the affair.

The legislators said the report would be sharply critical of the president for not keeping closer tabs on his National Security Council staff and for not relying more heavily on the advice of Mr. Shultz.

In some instances, the legislators said, conflicts in testimony are not resolved in the draft report. "We'll leave a lot of questions unanswered," said Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, vice chairman of the Senate panel.

Mr. Rudman would not elaborate on the unanswered questions, but another legislator active in the investigation suggested that one of those questions involved the key issue of whether Mr. Reagan knew profits from the arms sales were being diverted to the Contras.

This legislator said the final report would emphasize that no concrete evidence was developed to contradict Admiral Poindexter's assertion that he personally authorized the diversion and withheld the information from the president.

But the legislator said the report would also note that Mr. Reagan and his chief advisers failed to question Admiral Poindexter on the matter before the admiral was allowed to resign as national security adviser. That failure, according to the legislator, is circumstantial evidence that the president and his top aides may have known about the matter.

Soviet Conducts Nuclear Test

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union conducted an underground nuclear test Friday at the Semipalatinsk test site in Soviet central Asia, Tass said.

The test, which was the first since the Soviet Union announced it had suspended nuclear testing in 1986, was conducted at the Semipalatinsk test site in Soviet central Asia, Tass said.

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Dean Minimizes the Offense

New York Times Service

SYRACUSE, New York — The interim dean of the Syracuse University College of Law has minimized the plagiarism offense involving Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. and several professors who taught Mr. Biden before he was aware of the plagiarism at the time.

Travis H.D. Lewin, the interim dean, said Thursday that since he arrived at the law school in 1967 there have been only two grave incidents requiring disciplinary action, and he added that he would not classify Mr. Biden's offense as "very serious" in comparison. One of the two incidents involved plagiarism, he said.

Robert M. Anderson, a professor emeritus of the college who taught Mr. Biden in his first year at Syracuse, said "it is not an uncommon occurrence for a freshman to get screwed up on the acknowledgments he should have used" in early papers.

Students expressed considerable sympathy with the senator, saying that such academic transgressions were not uncommon in the tumult of a law student's first year.

"You can't hold it against the guy — you're penalizing the first year,"

ARTS / LEISURE

Why Broadway Can't Keep Stars

By Jeremy Gerard
NEW YORK — The handful of film and television stars who still need the experience of performing live theater are staying on Broadway for shorter periods than ever before...



Bernadette Peters backstage at "Into the Woods."

John Malkovich, who appeared opposite Dustin Hoffman in a 1984 Broadway revival of "Death of a Salesman" before winning major roles in films such as "Places in the Heart" and "The Killing Fields," also returns to Broadway next month...

The Secrets of Turin Museums

TURIN — Every collector knows how easy it is to miss an important objet d'art lost in a sea of mediocrity. It is easier still to bypass a work of the utmost importance because a museum has dis-



"Portrait of a Man" by Antonello da Messina, 1476.

The handling of the Agnus Dei reflects the influence of the art of Syria and Egypt on which the culture of Arab Sicily was closely dependent. Italy also received objects from Arab Spain...

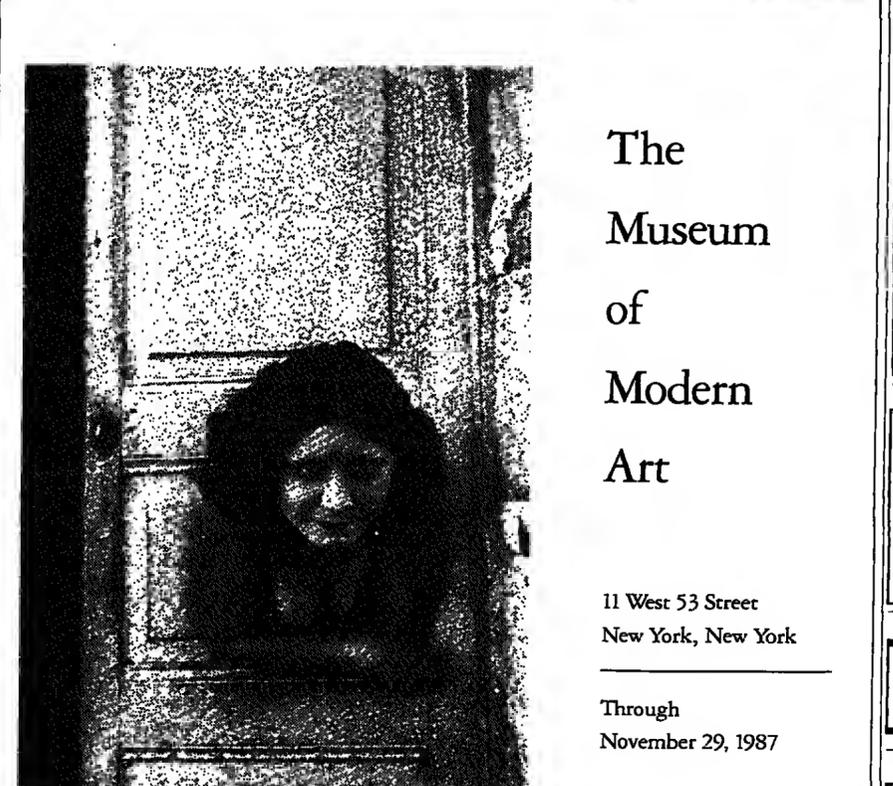


Ramses II, in black granite.

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Table with financial data including stock prices and market indices.

Fiscal Timidity Target Zones

By LEON
NEW YORK — After a record U.S. merchandise trade surplus in July, stocks and bonds fell, and the dollar climbed. The current account deficit narrowed to a record deficit...

THE FUNDAMENTAL

Marris of the Institution that a decision by the I.M.F. could well be a watershed...

CURRENCIES

Table showing currency exchange rates for various countries.

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Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for various currencies.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various banks and locations.



Above, Cougar's US-1 46 and, right, The Admiral's Cup fleet racing for the Corum trophy.

Muscle Boats: When You Got It, Flex It

AS long as men have been going down to the sea, those same men have wanted to go fast in boats. Remember those beautiful, classic "speedboats" — the polished wood Rivas and Chris Craft. In the last decade, sport boats have become bigger and faster, the very basis of their design has changed. Where once classic speedboats were adapted for racing, stripped down and tuned up, now purebred racing boats are being adapted and developed into recreational boats.

In the early 1970s these so-called "muscle boats" were still fairly rudimentary in terms of comfort, but in the last five years they have come into their own. More than just tatted-up racing boats, they have all the comforts and amenities of a cruising boat.

The impetus for muscle boats' development has come from a general improvement in boat speed. Just as a 1987 Ford will go as fast as a 1967

Jaguar, speeds at the bottom end of the boat market have increased. Just a few years ago 25 knots was considered very fast; today 40 knots is normal for an off-the-shelf sport boat. But muscle boats are on a whole new level, one in which speed is no longer measured in knots, but in miles per hour — and then it's 90 plus.

The general popularity of fast boating and the booming sport of offshore racing has prompted a host of builders to produce boats "in the style," but a true muscle boat is a thoroughbred, born in the racing stables of champions like Don Aronow, James Beard, Ben Kramer and Fabio Buzzi. Success on the racing circuit does sell boats. Bruno Abbate is something of a hero in Italy, a country that loves heroes; he has translated a highly successful racing career into a 15 million lire per year business making production boats under the name Primatist. It was Don Aronow, however, who

pioneered the genre; Formula, Donzi, Magnum — they were all his. In 1969 he built his first breakthrough Cigarette; the name became the generic term for a go-fast boat.

All of these muscle boats are much closer to their raceboat origins than production sports cars are to Formula One, but few are as purebred as Cougar Marine's US-1 46. This is the same boat as *Maggie's Mercruiser Special*, in which George Morales won the Superboat World Championship. The only differences are that the production hull is GRP while the original was aluminum and that the production model is crammed with comforts. The "muscles" are exactly the same — three 575-horsepower Mercruisers — and so are the speeds: over 90 miles per hour.

Last year one Dr. Stros, an Austrian, decided that he wanted "a boat like no other" and married the talents of Fabio Buzzi with those of Ferdi-

nand Porsche. The result shown in prototype at the Genoa Boat Show last October is a vision in high-gloss gunmetal gray Kevlar, its lines clearly showing its 911 pedigree. The first 12 models of a very limited production will be offered to a handpicked group of buyers.

Without a doubt, owning a muscle boat is a status symbol, and the people who do so are usually not of the traditional yachting crowd. Walker describes them as "not at all afraid of being seen. In fact, they want a boat like this in order to make a strong statement about themselves." He finds that Cougar buyers are very technology-conscious. "Our boats are high-paced, high-speed toys, but they sell on technology," he says. "For the owner, this implies something else very positive about himself; he doesn't just want to go fast, he knows something special."

More display is not the only appeal of muscle boats; they have an aesthetic all their own. Certainly the most compelling reason of all to have such a boat is the pure adrenaline-pumping thrill of screaming across the water at 90 miles an hour.

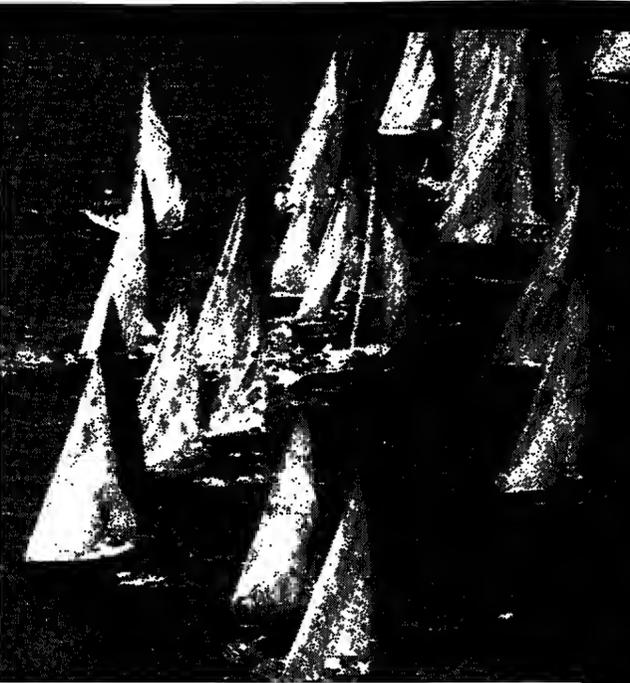
One anomaly in the quest for speed is that although canyons are faster than mono-

hulls, they do not seem to have as much appeal as pleasure boats.

South Florida and St. Tropez have always been the muscle boat meccas, and they are the areas of the most spectacular growth in the market. But demand is up all over the United States as well as in the Middle East and, increasingly, the Far East.

As boat speeds accelerate and the number of owners grows, the question of safety must be raised. Goweos strongly believes that "the manufacturers must be seen to be leading the way in the promotion of safety. If we don't police ourselves, we will find that laws are imposed upon us from the outside which may damage all that fast boating stands for." The only thing impossible to control is the behavior of the people who drive the boats. Safety is built in; these boats are properly designed for going fast.

It is only recently that proper muscle boats could enter the market as a commercial entity. "The muscle boat market is the single most exciting facet of the marine industry because of the technological advances," asserts John Walker. "People now have access to production boats that they could only have dreamed of five years ago."



Sponsorship Comes of Age

ALTHOUGH sports sponsorship has long been established as a marketing tool, yachting has been slow to attract the big-budget support enjoyed by such sports as tennis, golf and Formula One racing.

But when the New York Yacht Club lost the America's Cup to Alan Bond in 1983, yacht racing was catapulted into the media age. By the time the defense began in Perth the sport had attained a level of visibility that would have been inconceivable three years earlier. The development of the on-board yachting camera helped turn sailing into a gripping spectator sport. And in 1985, the International Yacht Racing Union decided to relax its famous Rule 26, which had prohibited advertising or the use of sponsors' names on the boats.

Dutch electronics giant Philips sponsors various sports, including World Cup Soccer. In 1985 it staked its own entry in the Whitbread Round The World Race: *Philips Innovator*, a state-of-the-art racing yacht. Crammed with electronics, it not only gave the company a world-traveling billboard but provided a tough testing ground for their products.

Yachting's image makes it a natural for association with upscale products and services. Still, according to Jean-René Bannwart, president of Swiss watchmakers Corum, it makes no sense — regardless of the suitability of its image — to sponsor something you don't enjoy. Although Bannwart has a strong personal interest in sailing, Corum's involvement in the sport came about indirectly when the company

designed a new watch and, seeking a suitable name for it, approached the Royal Ocean Racing Club for the rights to use "Admiral's Cup." Sponsorship of the event was a logical corollary.

Bannwart says it is impossible to quantify the return, and especially to measure the return from sponsorship as distinct from advertising and other forms of promotion.

Louis Vuitton, whose support of the America's Cup Challenger Series set the benchmark for sailing sponsorship, did monitor the results of their \$3 million investment in terms of press coverage. They counted 15,000 mentions in all media. The crucial thing, says Bruno Troublé, who organized the Vuitton campaign, is to increase public awareness of the name and to associate the product's image with an appropriately prestigious event.

The days when a sponsor simply signed a check are over. Bannwart states that "without doing supplementary promotion and having a strong presence at the event itself, we would have a real problem getting a return from the organizing club or the press."

Troublé agrees. Perth was a huge success for Vuitton, he adds, "but it took three years of using every tool at our disposal — advertising and PR backup, organizing a results service, the media center, press trips, helping the organizing club. Only one-third of our total spent went towards running the races; the rest was used to promote the fact of our sponsorship." Vuitton will be repeating the exercise for the next America's Cup, preparing to double the bud-

get. Meanwhile, Troublé is guiding other companies of the recently merged L.V.M.H. Group in the same direction; Moët et Chandon are sponsoring La Nioulargue while Parfums Givenchy began funding Troublé's racing yacht Xeryus in the Admiral's Cup.

Corum is committed to the Admiral's Cup until 1993. Even though Bannwart admits that at present he questions whether the return justifies the cost, he accepts that it is too soon to pass judgment.

Phillips, on the other hand, claims to be satisfied with the results of the Whitbread campaign. "By sponsoring a race which represents one of the world's best great adventures, we attracted the attention of the world's non-nautical media," says a spokesman. *Philips Innovator*, placed second overall in the race, is now for sale.

Media coverage, and above all television, is what brings the money in. Boar-crazy New Zealand is an exceptional case but it does show what can happen. Two years ago a combination of commercial sponsorship and public appeal raised NZ\$3.2 million to send Peter Blake around the world in the Whitbread Race. Within a year, this country of just 3 million people had not only sent a team to the Admiral's Cup, it had put NZ\$9 million into a campaign orchestrated by merchant bankers Fay, Richwhite to challenge for the America's Cup in Perth.

Yacht racing is at a turning point right now. Large amounts are already involved, but the media response is lagging. If this changes, the commercialization of the sport will speed ahead. But, everyone agrees, sailing should never be smothered in logos.



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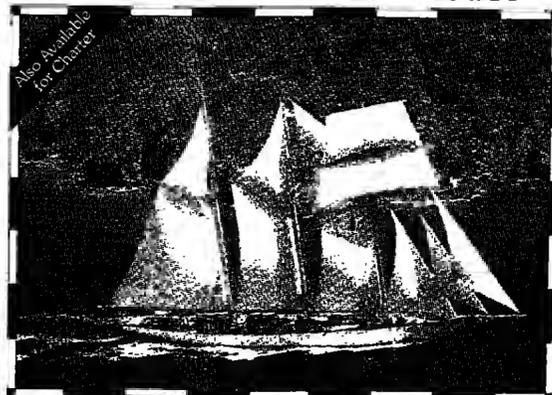
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ICAYA ROLEX CUP	
Porto Ceruo.	
2-10 September 1987	
AFTER 5 RACES:	
1ST Kialoa	13.50 Points
1ST Emeraude	13.50 Points
3RD II Moro III	14.00 Points
ICAYA MAXI YACHT WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP, 1987	
Overall Results	
AFTER 10 RACES:	
1ST Kialoa	24.75 Points
2ND Matador	38.75 Points
3RD II Moro III	40.00 Points
ROLEX	

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION



Left, George Comanaros' maxi Boomerang. Satcom equipment has become an integral part of yacht design as shown by Aquel II (right) and Southern Cross III (far right).



Satellites Aweigh — Full Speed Ahead

THE advent of satellite communications has been a key factor in the growth of the large yacht market, radically changing the way yachts are used. Ten years ago there was no choice but to be a complex escapist at sea; today it is possible to conduct business just as effectively from a yacht as from a city office. As one U.S. owner based in the Mediterranean said: "With a satcom on board, this boat is no longer just a toy, just a place for a vacation. It has become a place to live, simply by being able to carry on business."

(the most common) have access not only to the usual telephone, telex and facsimile services but, with a personal computer and the right modem, to any data base, on-line computer, electronic mail or information service — from stock prices to sports results.

But this is all in a terminal the size of a shoebox, weighing about six kilos and costing around \$5,000. When it becomes operational some time during 1988, Standard C will be a quantum leap in satellite communications, comparable in its effect with the development of the personal computer.

In many cases satcoms had to be fitted to already existing boats, which raised the problem of aesthetics. U.K.-based installation specialist Hugh Beisow's solution for the classic 1929 motor yacht *Servina* was to install a radome inside a false second funnel. When *Servina* was sold and renamed *Ravenhallier*, Bristow was called back to remove the false funnel and reposition the dome further back. "Either you must hide the dome completely," he asserts, "or you must introduce it in a way that is sympathetic to the lines of the ship."

While King Fahd's megayacht *Abdul Aziz* is still exceptional in having three terminals — one each for the owner, the guests and operations — a satcom terminal is now almost universal in the over-30-meter market. "For both chartering and resale, no large yacht should be without it," says broker Peter Innull. The time is coming when a boat without satcom will not only be very limited in its appeal for the user, it will simply look undressed.

The proliferation of the characteristic dome-shaped aerial units on larger yachts is eloquent testimony to the number of owners who welcome this facility. Most people who have the kind of money required to be on this kind of yacht cannot afford to lose touch with business, so the two were mutually exclusive.

The development of maritime satellite communications was motivated by commercial and military considerations, yet only in 1976 did it become available to ships at sea when Comsar launched the first Marisar satellites. In 1982 the service became global with the establishment of INMARSAT, an international cooperative body charged with the management and operation of the satellites. Membership has grown from 22 countries in 1982 to 48 today.

Initially the cost and size of the satcom terminals (or, to use their technical name, ship earth stations) restricted their use outside the military to large commercial operators. However, as competition increased, the size of the units diminished and costs fell to a more affordable level. Once the cost of fitting a terminal had dropped below \$40,000 it became a reasonable proposition for a \$400,000-plus yacht. Today the cost is around \$30,000 and still dropping.

Along with the decrease in size came an increase in facilities. Once the basic utility had been established, it was logical to exploit its potential for more sophisticated forms of communication. The growing range of peripheral equipment means that owners of the top-capacity Standard A system

Maxi-Racing, Mega-Winners

WAR and the racing of maxi-racer yachts have a great deal in common, except the fatalities are fewer in racing. The intensity of the operations, the strategic capabilities and the financial drains are all the same.

This is serious sport. The yachts themselves may give the impression of exotic butterflies, but they are the ultimate in yacht racing, demanding to a degree that only the addicted would readily tolerate.

Yet the number of owners willing to undertake this masochistic pursuit with a standard of excellence second to none is increasing. Naval architect German Frers, top maxi designer, currently has six boats in the works, including the first ever for a Japanese owner.

For these boats everything has to be created individually; nothing comes off the shelf. They are 25 percent bigger in overall length than the 12-meter class used in the America's Cup race, and the latest mass tower 132 feet above the sea, 40 feet higher than that of Dennis Conner's *Stars & Stripes*. Maxi-racers, twice the length of Admiral's Cup yachts, develop hull and rig loadings with which the hardware manufacturers can barely keep pace. Constant change and improvement characterize the quest for winners in one of the most competitive forms of racing in the world.

Where else would people build four half-scale boats, 40 feet long, and race them to find the fastest before building it to full scale? Maxi owner Bill Koch was prepared to go to those lengths before committing upwards of \$2.5 million to the final product.

The current crop are very special yachts, leveled by an enormously complex rating rule. The aim here is to achieve an ideal 70-foot rating as defined by the International Offshore Rule. The maxi sailor's sole ambition is to be the first home. These owners are all men who have been successful in business and who are enjoying the fruits of their

labor to the full. Father of them all is John B. "Jim" Kilroy, whose latest *Kialoa* bears the number V, the fifth in a line of yachts designed for the sole purpose of winning every race they enter.

His oldest rival is Sumner "Huey" Long, whose pale blue *Ondine* is also remodeled to keep up with the game. Long's son, Russel, who headed an America's Cup campaign with *Clipper* in 1983, often steers *Ondine*.

For the winner the reward is glory, a cup and perhaps some gold watches, for regattas like the second half of the world championship in Porto Cervo are often sponsored by Rolex. The first half of the championship was held in Newport, Rhode Island, in June when *Kialoa V* won. The points gained there will be added to those obtained in Porto Cervo to decide who is number one in the class. The gentlemanly conventions of this class will allow Raoul Gardini to carry the points that his older boat won in Newport over to those his new boat, the 82-foot *Il Moro di Venezia III*, will accumulate in Sardinia.

Il Moro III represents the latest thinking of German Frers. He has made a dramatic step forward in discarding the favored masthead rig for a fractional one, reversing the roles of the headsail and mainsail. The racing mainsail of this Italian boat is close to 200 square meters, bigger than the total spread of a 12-meter, and quite the largest that the internationally renowned North Sails have ever built. The president of the company, Tom Whidden, stood at Dennis Conner's shoulder in *Stars & Stripes*; in Porto Cervo he is calling the shots for Kilroy.

Conner, meanwhile, will leap aboard the mini-maxi *Emeraude*, a 70-footer owned by Jacques Dewailly. Mini-maxis were intended to be the largest size allowable. Now they form a subgroup at each of the regattas often beating the true maxis on handicap.

Shipping magnate George Comanaros has claimed the services of Olympic gold medalist Robbie Haines for *Boomerang*, launched in 1984 and the top maxi until this year. Kilroy built *Kialoa V* because he "got bored with being beaten by *Boomerang*," and others, like Huey Long, shared the same sentiments. Their old boats were also nearing the end of the modifications that are so much a part of the maxi scene. As designer Ron Holland remarks: "Some maxis have more face-lifts than an aging Hollywood star."

Now all the existing fleet may be obsolete and no amount of alteration adequate. Just as the Holland-designed *Kialoa IV* was a breakthrough boat five years ago, so is *Il Moro di Venezia III* today. At a recent maxi regatta in Palma, Majorca, Raoul Gardini scored three first and two second places in five races with the brand-new and basically untuned *Il Moro*. Those who were aboard predict it will annihilate the opposition in the second half of the Rolex World Championship.

Porto Cervo is the perfect venue for maxi sailors. The pink-and-ocher washed resort created by the Aga Khan is a fitting setting for these thoroughbred yachts racing. The Rolex Cup, the culmination of the class's world championship, will provide yet another opportunity to prove their pedigree.

—Bob Fisher

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Thursday	Sept. 21-24	Olympique Triangle
Friday	Sept. 25	Day Off/ "extrapage" 7 p.m. Awards
Saturday	Sept. 26	Day Off

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Porto Cervo,
2-10 September 1987

AFTER 5 RACES:

1ST <i>Kialoa</i>	13.50 Points
1ST <i>Emeraude</i>	13.50 Points
3RD <i>Il Moro III</i>	14.00 Points

ICAYA MAXI YACHT WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP, 1987
Overall Results

AFTER 10 RACES:

1ST <i>Kialoa</i>	24.75 Points
2ND <i>Matador</i>	38.75 Points
3RD <i>Il Moro III</i>	40.00 Points

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. listing top trading stocks like Dreyfus, USFC, etc.

Market Sales table showing NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE adv. comm. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg. listing Composite, Industrial, etc.

Friday's NYSE Closing Via The Associated Press logo and text.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Adv. Declined, Total Issues, etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Class, Prev., Chg. listing Composite, Industrial, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. listing Blackie, Teal, etc.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Class, Chg. listing Bonds, Utilities, etc.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., Chg. listing Advanced, Declined, etc.

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, %Adv. listing various stock symbols.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. listing Industrials, etc.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg. listing Industrials, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., Chg. listing Advanced, Declined, etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg. listing various stock symbols.

12 Month High Low Stock table with columns for Div. Yld. PE, etc. listing various stocks.

NYSE Falls in Calm 'Witching'

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slipped in active trading Friday as the so-called triple-witching hour passed uneventfully. The quarterly triple-witching hour phenomenon in which stock index futures contracts fall due and options on those futures and options on individual stocks simultaneously expire, has typically been linked with abrupt market swings. But analysts said that new regulations in effect since June have curbed that volatility. The Dow Jones industrial average slid 3.26 to 2,524.64. For the week, the blue-chip barometer fell 84.10 points. Declines outnumbered advances by a 9-7 ratio. Volume was 188.07 million shares, up from 150.71 million Thursday. Friday's activity "was very smooth," said Joanne Hill, vice president in the financial futures department at Kidder, Peabody & Co. She said that regulatory and public scrutiny of witching-hour transactions gave traders an incentive to close out positions prior to the actual expiration hour. Analysts said that stock prices were helped by a rally in bond futures but hurt by a weak dollar. The dollar fell on fear that the major industrial democracies, the Group of Seven, might decide to lower acceptable trading ranges for the currency when they meet in Washington next week. Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp., called the G-7 rumor "baloney." The government's report that gross national product grew at a 2.5 percent rate in the second

Quarter, instead of the 2.3 percent pace earlier reported, had little impact on stock trading. "The market rarely looks backward," Mr. Johnson said. Dayton Hudson was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 5/8 to 58. Late Thursday, Dart Group said it proposed a friendly \$65-a-share merger with Dayton Hudson. Portland General followed, falling 1/4 to 24 1/4. USF&G was third rising 1/4 to 41 1/4. The retail sector weakened. Limited fell 2 to 36. The stock fell sharply after reporting a smaller-than-expected sales increase in August and it slipped again Thursday when the company indicated to analysts that profits in its fiscal second half would show only a 25- to 30 percent increase over the year-ago period. The projections disappointed investors who saw Limited's profits climb 43.4 percent in the first half of the year. Gap Stores dropped 8/8 to 47 1/4. An Oppenheimer & Co. retail analyst, Michelle Davis, removed Gap Stores and The Limited from her brokerage house's buy list, citing the rising cost of garments imported from Hong Kong. J.C. Penney fell 2/4 to 55 1/4 and K. Mart dropped 2 to 40. Among blue chips, IBM dropped 2 1/2 to 155 1/2. General Electric rose 1/4 to 59 1/4. AT&T edged up 1/4 to 31 1/4 and American Express rose 3/4 to 36 1/4. Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues and were mixed in over-the-counter activity. The American Stock Exchange index slipped 1.05 to 353.66 and the price of an average Amex share rose 4 cents. Gainers outnumbered losers by a 32-27 ratio.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock table with columns for Div. Yld. PE, etc. listing various stocks.

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FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1987 advertisement. Includes text about the handbook's content, contact information for International Herald Tribune, and a form for ordering.

Large financial table containing various market data, including currency values, interest rates, and other economic indicators.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including 'Economic', 'Target Zones', and 'Interest Rates'.



Statistics Index

Table listing various statistics such as ANEXC prices, ANEXC index, NYSE volume, etc., with their respective page numbers.

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19-20, 1987

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 10 Page 11

ECONOMIC SCENE

Fiscal Timidity Jeopardizes 'Target Zones' for Dollar

By LEONARD SILK New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After last week's announcement of a record U.S. merchandise trade deficit of \$16.47 billion in July, stocks and bonds rallied and the dollar, after a brief drop, climbed back on Tuesday, after the announcement of a record deficit in the second quarter of \$41.1 billion in the current account, a broader measure of trade, the securities markets fell and the dollar dropped.

Despite all this seemingly random fluttering, the markets have not panicked and the dollar has been holding within the probable "reference" bands or "target zones" set by the Group of Five industrial countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, and France — in Paris in February.

There has never been official confirmation that those currency zones exist. Indeed, there are reasons to think that the pact, known as the Louvre accord, was a loose one, giving the countries freedom to intervene or not intervene, depending on their interpretation of national needs and economic developments.

Nevertheless, the heavy intervention by central banks and the course of the dollar since the Louvre meeting lend support to the market's view that target zones exist. During the first five months of 1987, a dozen governments spent \$78 billion buying dollars, with Japan, West Germany, and Britain the biggest dollar buyers.

The U.S. contribution to supporting the dollar has been relatively modest. According to a Federal Reserve bulletin, it amounted to \$4.1 billion from February to April, all financed by drawing on its foreign currency balances. Washington might have taken on more of the exchange risk of supporting the dollar by borrowing foreign currencies, especially yen, by issuing "Reagan bonds" similar to those issued by the Carter administration.

Denominated in strong foreign currencies and backed by the Treasury, Reagan bonds might have eased the pressure on U.S. interest rates. But President Ronald Reagan and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d rejected the idea.

THE FUNDAMENTAL reason for doing so, said Stephen Martin of the Institute of International Economics, was that "a decision by the United States Treasury to borrow in foreign currencies could well be interpreted by the markets as a sign of weakness."

Most unpleasant of all, from a political standpoint, would be the need for the Reagan administration to agree to increase taxes and cut military spending to reduce the budget deficit, which most economists regard as crucial to reducing the trade deficit. Such action could increase the risk of recession.

There also has been resistance on the side of the Europeans and Japanese against taking the fiscal actions needed to correct their trade imbalance with the United States. They could do this by cutting taxes or raising outlays, military or civilian. But, fearing inflation and the loss of foreign markets, the European countries and Japan have dragged their heels on stimulating faster growth.

Without such "convergent" fiscal actions on both sides of the Atlantic and Pacific, the U.S. trade deficit and, over time, the decline of the dollar are likely to persist.

Thanks to heavy central bank intervention that has cowed the markets, the dollar has been holding up this year. A hopeful view, Mr. Martin says, is that central banks are giving breathing space to the markets, and time to governments to overcome the political obstacles to taking fiscal action.

But a much darker view is that the current pattern of exchange rates cannot hold much longer and that the necessary changes in policy are unlikely to be made in time to prevent big trouble: runs on the dollar, escalating interest rates, an inflationary recession for the United States, and a hard landing for the world economy.

Reagan Economist Resigns

Sprinkel Leaves As Council Head

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Beryl W. Sprinkel, a conservative economist who muted his criticism of the Federal Reserve Board to serve as President Ronald Reagan's top economic adviser, resigned on Friday.

Mr. Sprinkel, 63, cited personal reasons and a desire to return to the private sector. His resignation takes effect in late November.

Mr. Sprinkel said he would return to Flossmoor, Illinois, a Chicago suburb. He said he had no specific plans but hoped to be a corporate consultant, do some public speaking, writing and possibly some teaching.

Economists said they did not think Mr. Sprinkel's departure as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers would signal any change in administration economic policy. He has held the post since April 1985.

"The history of the council under Reagan has been that Reagan has been his own chief economist," said Allen Sinai, chief economist for Shearson Lehman Brothers in New York. The council and its chairman "have essentially been ignored by Reagan for years," he added.

David Jones, chief economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. in New York, said the major influence on the administration's economic policy-making had been Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d and the Fed. "I don't see any changes in budget policy or monetary policy coming out of this resignation," Mr. Jones added.

Leading candidates for Mr. Sprinkel's job include two other members of the council, Thomas Gale Moore and Michael Mussa, according to administration sources.

Close associates of Mr. Sprinkel, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, cited his disappointment with being passed over for the job of Federal Reserve chairman last June as a factor in his decision. The post went instead to Alan Greenspan.

But Mr. Sprinkel said: "I'm not leaving with sour grapes or irritation. I'm leaving with great respect for the governmental process and for President Reagan in particular."

President Reagan, in a letter to Mr. Sprinkel, said he accepted the resignation "with the deepest regret."

Mr. Sprinkel had been a frequent critic of the Fed's monetary policies in his former job as assistant Treasury secretary for monetary affairs and, before that, as vice president and senior economist for Foreign Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago.

But he maintained a low profile in the White House job, usually refusing to comment in any fashion on Fed policies.

However, Mr. Sprinkel said he planned to be more vocal as a private citizen. "I have some knowledge, certain views, about policy and business issues and I expect to speak out on them," he said.



Overseeing output at Gesamttextil, the West German textile producers association.

A New Sheen to German Textiles

Firms Use Design, Technology to Fight Asian Threat

By Ferdinand Proetzman International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — In 1970, the West German textile industry looked like it was about to be buried in a shroud labeled "Made in Hong Kong." With cheap textiles imported from Asia rapidly flooding the European market, many were predicting a quick yet painful demise.

But today, thanks to a greater emphasis on restructuring, technology and creativity in design and marketing, the West German industry is alive and kicking.

One might say that the shroud has been replaced by a designer suit labeled "Made in Germany." Fashion has given way to the conviction that ingenuity and engineering can keep the textile makers going.

But it is at least a precarious existence. For West Germany's textile industry, survival "contains both the elements of creation and destruction," said Wolf Dieter Kruse, president of the producers association Gesamttextil.

The number of factories and workers has been reduced by half over the past 15 years, but production has been fairly stable. West Germany's leadership in developing new technologies has pushed sales even higher.

Ironically, the technological advances that are helping West Germany hold its position as the No. 3 textile exporter and No. 2 importer are a threat to the industry's existence.

The technology is rapidly adopted by competitors in countries with low labor costs such as South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan. The result is a seemingly ever-tightening competitive circle, with success barely lasting long enough to be savored.

"It's a rapid adaptation," said Walter Ferner, the managing board chairman of Nino AG of Nordhorn, which is one of the nation's largest makers of cotton fabrics for the clothing industry.

"The Asian nations get the new machines immediately and they learn very quickly," he said. "A new textile product in the fashion industry has a life span of one, maybe two years. By then, you better have come up with something else."

Shifting foreign exchange rates, protectionist measures and the ups and downs of prices of raw materials add to the daily pressure on West German textile manufacturers, Mr. Ferner said.

Most of them are small- and medium-size companies. Their problems are a microcosm of the situation faced by medium-size West German industrial concerns competing on an international scale.

Despite the obstacles, textile industry sales rose last year to 36.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$20.1 billion), according to Gesamttextil.

See TEXTILES, Page 15

Japan's Growth Slowed to Halt In 2d Quarter

Domestic demand contributed 1.2 percentage points to GNP performance in the second quarter, while foreign trade knocked off 1.1 points. To the first quarter, demand contributed 0.8 point, while foreign trade added 0.5. The figures do not tally exactly, because of rounding.

The slowdown to zero growth, when adjusted for inflation, followed robust annualized growth of 5.9 percent.

The negative 1.1 point contribution of foreign trade to GNP in the second quarter consisted of 0.3 point from exports and 0.9 from imports.

News of Japan's poor economic performance emerged days ahead of the start of international meetings in Washington, where the United States is expected to press both Japan and West Germany to do more to help the world economy.

Japanese government economists said Friday they are beginning to question the current multi-lateral strategy for reducing world trade imbalances, and are wondering whether a U.S. recession is needed to cut the U.S. deficit.

"You should not be so worried about a recession," one economist said, adding that an economic downturn may be the only way for the United States to reduce its appetite for imports.

Under the current strategy, the so-called Louvre accord reached in February, Japan and West Germany are required to boost their economies and imports to take up the burden of world growth.

In return, the United States is striving to cut its huge budget deficit.

All seven nations participating in the strategy, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Britain, the United States and West Germany, have also agreed that a further significant decline of the dollar would be counterproductive.

The agency also said that gross national product, the country's total output of goods and services, grew 1.3 percent in the first quarter from the previous quarter, revised upward from 1.2 percent.

In nominal terms, GNP fell 0.2 percent in the second quarter from the previous period after a revised 0.9 percent rise in the first quarter. First quarter growth was originally put at 0.7 percent.

Domestic demand showed a real 1.2 percent quarter-on-quarter rise in the second quarter after an upwardly revised 0.8 percent rise in the first quarter. The first quarter figure was originally put at 0.7.

Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various countries including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, etc., with columns for currency type and rate.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms, including 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various currencies and terms, including 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds with columns for fund name and 30-day average yield.

Gold

Table showing gold prices for various locations including London, New York, and Zurich.

Brazil Plan Is Reported To Seek Lower Interest

But It Offers Some Payment of Arrears

By Juan de Onis International Herald Tribune

BRASILIA — A new Brazilian proposal for refinancing part of its \$110 billion foreign debt will offer a small payment on interest arrears in return for a reduction in future interest charges by creditor banks, according to banking sources.

Brazil declared a moratorium on foreign debt service in February. Since then, about \$2.8 billion in interest has been unpaid.

If payments are not resumed by next month, bank inspectors in the United States and Japan may declare the value of Brazil's debt "impaired," requiring banks to increase contingency reserves and incur losses.

Already, some major banks have designated billions of dollars in loans to Brazil as delinquent and have set aside billions of dollars in provisions for doubtful loans that have caused losses or greatly reduced profits.

These banks include Citicorp, Chase Manhattan Corp., Bank America Corp., National Westminster Bank PLC, Midland Bank PLC and Lloyds Bank PLC.

Brazil's finance minister, Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira, who plans to be in Washington next week to reopen negotiations with creditor banks, has modified an earlier proposal to convert about \$35 billion in debt into long-term bonds, with a discount.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d told Mr. Bresser Pereira during a meeting in Washington on Sept. 8 that the debt-discount concept was a "nonstarter." The proposal called for about half of the \$68 billion owed to foreign banks to be converted to bonds that would be sold at a sharp discount.

The proposal was also sharply rejected by foreign bank creditors. The new proposal maintains the conversion of debt into bonds, at full value, but with fixed interest rates lower than those now being applied to the existing debt.

In compensation to the creditors, the bonds would carry the privilege of conversion into selected Brazilian equities, the sources said.

The conversion of debt to equity is attractive to many banks. Until now, Brazil has been more restrictive about authorizing such conversions than Mexico or Chile, where conversion has reduced the debt by \$2 billion, or 10 percent.

With his new proposal, Mr. Bresser Pereira hopes to get the creditor banks to open negotiations on an interim agreement that would avoid a reduced classification of Brazil's credit, which would be a political blow to the government of President José Sarney.

President Bresser's central bank and the chief negotiator with the private foreign banks, has insisted to U.S. diplomats that Brazil must get something in return for making even a token interest payment.

One form of compensation could be a reduction in the "spread" being charged on Brazil's \$68 billion medium-term debt to private banks, which is over 2 percent over the London interbank offered rate. Mr. Bresser has said he wants a zero spread.

Dart Group Faces Obstacles On Plan to Buy Out Dayton

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Dart Group Corp.'s proposed \$6.3 billion buyout of Dayton Hudson Corp. faces several obstacles before the deal can be made, including a new Minnesota law designed to protect Dayton Hudson. Another factor involves Dart Group's growing reputation as a corporate raider.

Dart management on Thursday offered \$65 cash plus stock in the surviving company for each of Dayton Hudson's 97.4 million shares outstanding.

Dayton Hudson stock rose \$5.125 to close at \$58 on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday.

Ann Barkleev, a Dayton Hudson spokeswoman, said, "The proposal will be considered by our board of directors in due course. No one should assume that any transaction will result."

Dayton Hudson, which has 34,000 employees in Minnesota, persuaded the state legislature in late June to pass a tough anti-takeover law.

Walter Loeb, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co., said he expected Dayton Hudson management to fight the Dart attempt and said the new law would help them.

In its most recent quarter, Dayton Hudson had an after-tax profit of \$23 million on \$2.31 billion in revenue, down from \$36.7 million in earnings on \$2.04 billion in revenue in the second quarter of 1986.

Dart Group, controlled by the Haft family, has made several takeover bids in recent years but has not purchased a single store. But the Haft family has made millions of dollars from payments and profit on stock holdings of companies they have attempted to acquire.

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The Value Line Investment Service 711 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. Payment in local currencies (British £55, French 6000, Deuts 1125, DM 100) and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Attn: Advertising Dept., 2 Ave. des Nations, 75001 Paris, France (Tel. 45.53.22.30). Distributed by NLI (Royal Dutch) Address Publication Distribution Service, Holland. Allow 4 weeks for delivery.

Where the New Bull Markets are Just Getting Started

Analysts specializing in picking market tops have not been trained to 30 years of phases in which new technologies have started growing at 40- or 50 percent annually every general panic. The process started with instant photography, Xerography and the transistor and has continued with data communications, CAD/CAM, microprocessors, microcomputers, redundant computers (Tandem, Strata) and now a concept called "ASIC" for application-specific integrated circuits. Leaders in these new areas, including ISI logic in the most recent, endure earnings contractions during cyclical downturns—what is why Apple was \$7 1/2 in 1985 and ISI was recently \$11. But at Indigo we buy into these markets, seeking low-cost participation in R & O programs which generate profit returns later in the game. Floating Point in parallel processing and Convergent Inc. in vertical integration of microcomputer procedures are additional examples of bargains we expect to see swinging into new bull market between now and '88. Telephone, telex or use the coupon to obtain a series of complimentary weekly reports.

Indigo INVESTMENT, S.A. Avda Palma de Mallorca 43, 29620 Torremolinos, (Málaga) Spain. Telephone 34 52 389600 - Telex: 794223.

Yes, please keep me informed (without cost or obligation on my part) regarding new bull markets you see starting now.

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* Indigo is not a licensed broker.

AVIS

PRAETOR GESTION S.A. Société de Gestion de Fonds Communs de Placement

CURSITOR-B.P. GENERAL FUND

En raison d'un défaut d'impression, les propriétaires de certificats en porteur sont priés de les retourner pour échange contre de nouveaux certificats sur lesquels sera mentionné le nom du Fonds Commun de Placement manquant sur la feuille de coupon.

Cet échange se fera sans frais. A dater du 31 octobre 1987, seuls les certificats souscrits seront de bonne livraison. Les certificats sont à adresser à: BANQUE PRIVÉE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A. Succursale de Luxembourg 20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais 2858 LUXEMBOURG

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Chg.

Table of stock prices for various companies including IBM, AT&T, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including McDonald's, Coca-Cola, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including General Electric, Ford, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including American Express, Visa, and others.

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Company Results

Table of company results for various firms including American Express, Visa, and others.

Florida Governor Seeks Repeal of Services Tax

TALLAHASSEE, Florida — In a public reversal, Governor Bob Martinez called Friday for repeal of Florida's unpopular services tax, saying he had made a mistake that upset the state's people.

NYSE Highs-Lows

Table of NYSE Highs-Lows for various companies including American Express, Visa, and others.

Table of company results for various firms including American Express, Visa, and others.

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Table of company results for various firms including American Express, Visa, and others.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements including Maxwell Raises, London International, and others.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Maxwell Raises Stakes In 2 U.K. Bank Groups

LONDON — The British publisher Robert Maxwell raised his stakes in the banking groups Guinness Peat Group PLC and Henry Ansbacher Holdings PLC...



A dealer in New York inspecting a diamond.

De Beers Sets Sights on Higher Prices

LONDON — Sometime next month, an elite group of 140 businessmen will fly into London from places as far-flung as Antwerp, Bombay, Tel Aviv and New York...

Undeterred by Rebuffs, Saatchi Courts Banks

LONDON — After unsuccessful proposals to Midland Bank PLC and the merchant bank Hill Samuel Group PLC, Saatchi & Saatchi Co. remains undeterred in its search for a bride in London's financial services sector...

Sanofi Seeks U.S. Acquisition

PARIS — Sanofi, the French pharmaceuticals and cosmetics group, reported a 40 percent increase Friday in its first-half net profit...

BHP Net Rises 32%, Boosted By Oil Earnings

MELBOURNE — Australia's largest company, Broken Hill Pty., reported Friday that its profit rose 32 percent to 233.4 million Australian dollars (\$171.04 million) in the first quarter ended Aug. 31...

London International Grows

LONDON — London International Group PLC, a manufacturer of condoms, said Friday that it would purchase a company in the same field, HATU-ICO, for \$247.9 million (\$78.9 million)...

Tate & Lyle Will Sell Stake in Berisford

LONDON — Tate & Lyle PLC, a big sugar and tea producer, said Friday it had agreed to sell its 14.99 percent holding in S&W Berisford PLC for around \$100 million (\$164 million)...

Converging Technologies

Big problems bring down the Dow and solid solutions generate swings such as Apple's two-year run from \$714 to \$55. Now Converging Inc. at \$7 1/2 is looking capable of a similar ascent...

Prouvost Shares Tumble on Bourse

PARIS — The stock price of Prouvost SA, the textile group that is the object of a battle for control, plunged 17 percent Friday on the Paris Bourse...

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 18th Sept. 1987

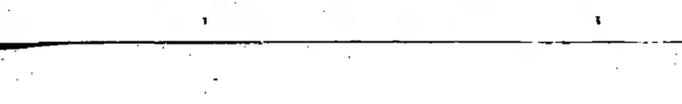
Table of international fund quotations including columns for fund names, currencies, and prices. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'FUND SERVICES'.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS WANTED

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED: FRENCH GIRL, 22, seeks job in NYC or San Francisco... ENGLISH MAJORS & mothers help...

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Back Page)

Various classified advertisements including 'LOW COST FLIGHTS', 'RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS', 'EDUCATION', 'HOTELS', 'HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL', 'PORTUGAL', 'TRAVEL AGENT', 'ESCORTS & GUIDES', 'ARISTOCATS', 'LA VENTURA', 'GENOVA ESCORT', 'LONDON BELGRAVIA', 'CAPRICE-NY', 'LONDON KENSINGTON'.



U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table with columns for Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for various futures contracts.

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bushels - dollars per bushel

Table for Wheat futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bushels - dollars per bushel

Table for Soybean futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs. - cents per 100 lbs.

Table for Soybean Oil futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Cattle futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Feeder Cattle futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Pork Bellies futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE Underlying price Call-Lost Put-Lost

Table for Currency Options with columns for contract, price, and change.

Paris Commodities

SUGAR Class High Low Bid Ask Chg.

Table for Paris Commodities with columns for contract, price, and change.

London Commodities

SUGAR Class High Low Bid Ask Chg.

Table for London Commodities with columns for contract, price, and change.

London Metals

ALUMINUM Shetling per metric ton

Table for London Metals with columns for contract, price, and change.

Dividends

Company Dividend Payout Ratio

Table for Dividends with columns for company, dividend, and ratio.

Spot Commodities

Commodity Price Per Unit

Table for Spot Commodities with columns for commodity, price, and change.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-12500 marks, cents per mark

Table for DM Futures Options with columns for contract, price, and change.

U.S. Treasuries

3-Month Treasury Note Yield

Table for U.S. Treasuries with columns for instrument, yield, and change.

Food

COFFEE C (NYMEX) 50,000 lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Coffee C futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

COFFEE F (NYMEX) 50,000 lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Coffee F futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYMEX) 112,000 lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Sugarworld 11 futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

ORANGE JUICE (NYMEX) 15 million lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Orange Juice futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Copper futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

SILVER (COMEX) 50,000 lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Silver futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

PLATINUM (NYMEX) 50,000 lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Platinum futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

PALLADIUM (NYMEX) 50,000 lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Palladium futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz. - dollars per troy oz.

Table for Gold futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

Financial

95 T. BILLS (IMM) 100 million - dollars per 100

Table for Financial with columns for contract, price, and change.

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT)

Table for US Treasury Bonds with columns for contract, price, and change.

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT)

Table for Municipal Bonds with columns for contract, price, and change.

S&P 100 Index Options

Shetling per contract

Table for S&P 100 Index Options with columns for contract, price, and change.

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U.S. Treasuries

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RURODOLLARS (IMM) 5 million - dollars per 100

Table for Rurodollars with columns for contract, price, and change.

BRITISH POUND (IMM) 5 million - dollars per 100

Table for British Pound with columns for contract, price, and change.

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) 5 million - dollars per 100

Table for Canadian Dollar with columns for contract, price, and change.

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) 10 million - dollars per 100

Table for Japanese Yen with columns for contract, price, and change.

SWISS FRANC (IMM) 5 million - dollars per 100

Table for Swiss Franc with columns for contract, price, and change.

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 100,000 b. - cents per b.

Table for Lumber futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

COTTON (NYMEX) 50,000 lbs. - cents per lb.

Table for Cotton futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

HEATING OIL (NYMEX) 42,000 gal. - cents per gal.

Table for Heating Oil futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

CRUDE OIL (NYMEX) 100,000 gal. - dollars per b.

Table for Crude Oil futures with columns for contract, price, and change.

Stock Indexes

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE

Table for Stock Indexes with columns for index, price, and change.

Commodity Indexes

MOODY'S COMMODITY INDEX

Table for Commodity Indexes with columns for index, price, and change.

Market Guide

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Table for Market Guide with columns for market, price, and change.

Spot Commodities

Commodity Price Per Unit

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Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 80 High Low Close

Table for Friday's AMEX Closing with columns for stock, price, and change.

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Table for U.S. Treasuries with columns for instrument, yield, and change.

7 MidAm

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 80 High Low Close

Table for 7 MidAm with columns for stock, price, and change.

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Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including 'Friday's OTC Prices' and 'Jobs Picture Worries Johannesburg Economist'.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower on Rumored G-7 Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower Friday on suspicion that the Group of Seven major industrial nations might move to lower acceptable trading ranges for the U.S. currency when they meet in Washington next week.

The dollar came under pressure on reports that the G-7 had agreed to lower the band to 130 to 150 against the yen, one New York trader said, adding that the reports surfaced in the Far East. The current trading band supported by the seven nations is between 140 and 160 yen, dealers believe.

The dollar closed in New York at 142.55 yen, down from 143.40 at Thursday's close, and at 1.8060 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8165. It fell to 6.0225 French francs from 6.0555 and to 1.4965 Swiss francs from 1.5060.

It also slipped against the British pound, which ended at \$1.657, against \$1.647 Thursday.

Finance ministers of the Group of Seven—the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada—are expected to discuss foreign exchange policies prior to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meeting that starts next weekend in Washington.

And while the G-7 finance ministers have never disclosed the existence of approved trading ranges, the market has operated on the assumption that certain targets have been set.

Dealers said the dollar staged a brief advance Friday when it was reported that the growth rate of the U.S. gross national product in the second quarter was revised to 2.5 percent, up from the original estimate of 2.3 percent.

The marginal improvement, however, was short-lived because of the spreading fears about a possible G-7 agreement. Traders predicted

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns for currency (Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc) and rates (FRI, THU).

that the dollar would remain within a range of 1.79 DM to 1.82 DM against the mark ahead of the meeting of finance officials.

In London, the dollar dipped against most major currencies although the market seemed reluctant to give way to bearishness.

The dollar closed at 1.8050 DM, down from 1.8148 DM at Thursday's close, and at 142.60 yen, down from 143.30. It also lost ground against the pound, which ended at \$1.6555 after closing at \$1.6470 Thursday.

Caution has prevailed since the

G-7 May Alter Dollar-Yen Range

TOKYO — The Group of Seven industrial nations is likely to reach tacit agreement later this month to lower the dollar's permissible range to 130 to 150 yen, a Japanese newspaper said Friday, quoting international financial sources in New York.

The current targeted range is 140 to 160 yen, Yomiuri Shimbun reported. It quoted the sources as saying that a decline of the dollar to less than 140 yen was inevitable because there is no sign of a reduction in the U.S. trade deficit.

The dollar fell in Tokyo after the report, closing at 142.73 yen after a Thursday finish in New York of 143.40. Limited Bank of Japan intervention to halt the decline had little effect.

The dollar fell in Tokyo after the report, closing at 142.73 yen after a Thursday finish in New York of 143.40. Limited Bank of Japan intervention to halt the decline had little effect.

(UPI, Reuters)

As Business Tax Pours In, Fed Boosts Reserves

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve is pumping huge amounts of reserves into the banking system to prevent interest rates from rising sharply as a result of corporate tax payments in September, according to economists.

They said the provision of reserves through open market operations shows that the Fed has no intention at the moment of following up its increase in the discount rate by further tightening its grip on credit.

On Sept. 4, the Fed raised the discount rate, the interest it charges on loans to financial institutions, to 6 percent from 5.5 percent.

The economists said that, once tax pressures abate, the key federal funds rate, the rate that banks charge each other for overnight loans, should settle no higher than 7.125 percent or 7.25 percent.

"The Fed was overly cautious in trying to prevent upward pressure on the fed funds rate as we move into the corporate tax period," said Maria Ramirez of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

Figures released on Thursday showed that the Fed's holdings of notes and bonds rose by \$4.11 billion, a

record, in the week ended Wednesday, mainly as a result of its offer on Monday to purchase coupon

Discount window borrowings in the week, the first half of a statement period, were just \$363 million a day, and fed funds, which averaged 7.21 percent in the week, fell to 7.0625 percent on Thursday, reflecting ample liquidity in the system.

Knowing that pressures will mount in the coming week, the Fed provided more reserves by offering four- and seven-day fixed-term system repurchases on Thursday.

Flow of cash through the system may be particularly difficult for the Fed to handle this month, economists noted. On the first two quarterly corporate tax payment dates this year following the introduction on Jan. 1 of a new tax code, companies were allowed to cover their obligations to the Treasury by remitting 120 percent of their corresponding 1986 payments. But underpayments must be made up this month.

The Treasury can also look forward to high tax revenues because business conditions were strong in the summer, economists said.

TEXTILES: Amid Asian Threat, Ingenuity Keeps German Industry Going

(Continued from first finance page)

skills. So far, that has proven correct. The specialized textiles include such items as high-quality cotton and wool cloth used to make designer apparel; linen and silk fabrics for draperies and upholstery; and synthetic fibers, such as rayon and nylon, used for everything from surgical dressings to conveyor belts.

About 60 percent of total production goes to the clothing industry, 25 percent is used for household purposes and 15 percent for technical applications.

The shift away from mass production has not been painless, particularly for the textile workers. Their numbers declined to 227,672 in 1986 from a high of 653,000 in 1957, as new generations of power looms, spinning and fabricating machines and integrated production systems replaced human beings.

"There is a human side to all this the employers prefer to ignore," said Ernst Ringelstein, chief economist for Gewerkschaft Textil-Bekleidungs, the textile and clothing workers' union.

"To them, workers whose jobs disappear are just by-products of the structural change," he said. "But in the clothing industry, for example, 80 percent of the workers are women. If they lose their jobs, they just can't move to wherever work is to be found. Most of them have family ties which make that almost impossible."

The average West German textile worker earns 14.50 DM (\$8) an hour before taxes. Taxes and social security eat up about half of that, making take-home pay for a 40-hour week around 280 DM.

Factory owners also have been hard-hit by the turbulent change in the industry's structure. Between 1970 and 1986, the number of textile plants fell to 1,270 from 2,596.

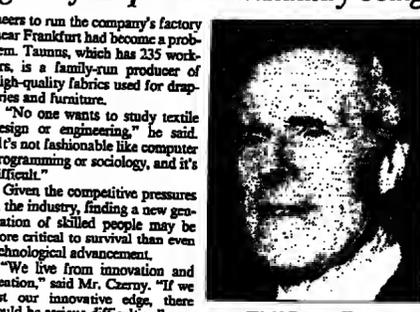
Yet A. Kruse, general manager of Taunus Textildruck GmbH, said that finding qualified engi-

neers to run the company's factory near Frankfurt had become a problem. Taunus, which has 235 workers, is a family-run producer of high-quality fabrics used for draperies and furniture.

"No one wants to study textile design or engineering," he said. "It's not fashionable like computer programming or sociology, and it's difficult."

Given the competitive pressures in the industry, finding a new generation of skilled people may be more critical to survival than even technological advancement.

"We live from innovation and creation," said Mr. Czerny. "If we lost our innovative edge, there would be serious difficulties."



Wolf Dieter Kruse

Euro-Commercial Paper

Table with columns for maturity (15-45 days, 46-75 days, 76-105 days, 106-135 days, 136-165 days, 166-183 days) and various financial metrics like yield, price, and volume.

Friday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4:30 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Large table of OTC stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High/Low, and P/E Ratio.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including ADC, ASK, AXP, etc.

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Table of stock prices for various companies, including AHC, AIG, AIZ, etc.

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Table of stock prices for various companies, including ALE, ALG, ALI, etc.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High/Low, and P/E Ratio.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including AMB, AME, AMF, etc.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High/Low, and P/E Ratio.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including ANA, ANB, ANC, etc.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High/Low, and P/E Ratio.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including ARA, ARB, ARC, etc.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High/Low, and P/E Ratio.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including ASA, ASB, ASC, etc.

Friday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

SPORTS

Giants' Reuschel Pitches His Way Up in the League



The Mets' Keith Hernandez was bowled over and called out by umpire Bob Davidson.

The Associated Press SAN FRANCISCO — The ride from the basement to the penthouse has been very smooth for Rick Reuschel.

In July, Reuschel was pitching for a last-place team. In less than three weeks, he is likely to start the first game of the National League playoffs.

Reuschel pitched a two-hitter as the San Francisco Giants won their sixth straight game by defeating the Houston Astros, 4-0, Thursday.

"I'm just happy to be here and part of this. I've been excited since I've been here," Reuschel said.

Reuschel pitched a two-hitter as the San Francisco Giants won their sixth straight game by defeating the Houston Astros, 4-0, Thursday.

five and did not allow an Astro past first base on Thursday night.

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By St. Louis in April, pitched three-hit ball over six innings to beat his former club for the second time this season.

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The Expos' Mitch Webster ducks a pitch, but too late.

Herzog on Stengel And 'Tra-La-La'

By George Vecsey NEW YORK — This will provide some consolation to New York fans watching the Yankees disappearing down the sinkhole.

The manager of the Cardinals, no lover of New York, is nevertheless a disciple of Charles Dillon Stengel, who helped bring 10 pennants to the Bronx and create a legend in Queens.

Stengel has been gone since 1975, but it is of comfort to know that that gruff Stengelian wisdom continues to be spread like rich mulch on the pastures of baseball by the likes of Whitby Herzog.

While visiting his last favorite town last weekend, Herzog sat in his office in his underwear and paid homage to his mentor.

Herzog's tribute to Casey began with an explanation that Terry Pendleton had certainly not been trying to jack one out of Shea Stadium last Friday night, when he hit his two-run homer to even the score with two out in the ninth.

The Cardinals are known for mooting their way around the bases, but Herzog noted that this is not only because of the distant fences and the hard fraudulent turf of Busch Stadium.

"I have been training for three months without any trouble. I'm feeling much more relaxed," she was quoted as saying.

Budd was at the center of a controversy when, at age 17, she obtained British citizenship to compete internationally.

She has been suffering from a hamstring injury, but she has raced recently in two British club races under an assumed name.

Budd, 21, who was born in South Africa and granted British citizenship in 1984, made her last appearance in a major competition at the European championships in Stuttgart a year ago.

"But she has entered here under her own name," he said.

While attention was focused on the recent World Track and Field Championships in Rome, Budd ran in a road race on the grounds of Hyde Park in London under the name T. Davies.

Again calling herself Davies, she won a 2-mile cross-country race at Horeslawn last weekend.

Budd was quoted in several British newspapers as saying that her injuries, which had cast a shadow over her career, now were cured.

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Week 2: It Could Be a Short Season

By Gerald Eskenazi NEW YORK — Is that all there is?

Will it be a two-game season, with the New Orleans Saints guaranteed their best standing ever at least a tie for first in their division?

There is a poignancy about the National Football League's second week of games, for it could be the last if there is a strike — unless, of course, the league goes ahead with its plans to field strike teams starting with Week 4.

After one game, neither of the league's top two draft picks has been selected. And Vinny Testaverde will again watch as Steve Deberg leads Tampa Bay against the Bears in Chicago Sunday, while Cornelius Bennett is still a holdout for the Colts, who host the Dolphins.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE Dallas Cowboys (0-1) at New York Giants (0-1) — Bill Parcells wasn't just mouthing old coaching clichés when he warned the Giants they had better start producing.

Look for the Giants' offense to protect Phil Simms this time after the trouncing by the Bears on Monday. The result should be an attack to do some damage, running and passing. The Giants have been favored by Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book to win by 12 points.

Minnesota Vikings (1-0) at Los Angeles Rams (0-1) — Ernie Zampese, the Rams' new offensive coordinator, tried too much too soon with the young Jim Everett quarterback. The result: only 16 points and a loss to Houston.

Now, after another week of work, Everett faces a very solid Viking team that has Wade Wilson performing at quarterback for the injured Tommy Kramer. Rams by 4.

New Orleans Saints (1-0) at Philadelphia Eagles (0-1) — The Eagles have come to terms with an important player, Roynell Young, and he will step in at left cornerback to replace William Frizzell, beaten badly by the Redskins a week earlier.

Kueben Mays's running is the big Saints threat. Saints by 12.

Tampa Bay Bucs (1-0) at Chicago Bears (1-0) — High-flying Bucs against the possibly flat Bears? Well, the Bucs may find out Bears are bigger than Falcons. The Bears have won 24 of their last 26 games against division opponents, but Coach Mike Ditka is concerned about a letdown and the short week after the big game against the Giants. Bears by 14.

Washington Redskins (1-0) at Atlanta Falcons (0-1) — Last week, the Redskins lost their quarterback (Jay Schroeder), star runner (George Rogers), center (Russ Grimm) and place-kicker (Jesse Kinison). But what better team to play the scrubs against than the Falcons, who yielded 48 points to Tampa Bay? Not so fast. Atlanta's defense isn't that bad. It should have some success in hurrying Doug Williams at quarterback. Redskins by 7.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE Houston Oilers (1-0) at Buffalo Bills (1-0) — Jim Kelly was one of only three quarterbacks who completed 50 percent of their passes against the Oilers in 1986. Houston started off 1987 by holding the Rams' Everett to 9 completions in 26 attempts. Kelly will need some running-game help, missing in the opener against the Jets. Bills by 13.

Kansas City Chiefs (1-0) at Seattle Seahawks (0-1) — A year ago, the Seahawks began a four-game losing streak in dropping a game at Denver. They have a tough rebounding job this season against a Chiefs team whose rookie runner, Christian Okoye, produced a 105-yard debut. Seattle must halt the run, which it couldn't do against the Broncos. Seahawks by 7.

Yanks Topple Jays From Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — A two-out single in the bottom of the ninth inning by Dan Pasqua scored Willie Wilson from second base Thursday night and gave the New York Yankees a 6-5 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays, knocking the Jays out of first place in the American League East.

New York ended the Blue Jays' three-game winning streak and put them 6 1/2 games behind idle Detroit.

The Yankees tied the score with a bloop run in the eighth, an inning in which the Toronto manager, Jimmy Williams, was ejected. The Yankees played the game under protest. The game featured an 85-minute rain delay in the sixth.

Dave Rightetti pitched one inning for the victory, while Tom Henke took the loss.

In the eighth, Toronto pitcher David Wells struck out pinch-hitter Phil Lombardi, who reached first base when catcher Ernie Whit trapped the third strike. Whit failed to throw to first base and instead tossed the ball around the infield. Williams contended that Rightetti had caught the ball and the Yankees played the game under protest, adding that Wells took too many warmups during the argument.

Juan Beniquez put Toronto ahead 5-4 with his seventh home run of the season, a three-run shot that capped a five-run fifth. The Yankees had led 4-0 after three innings.

White Sox 9, Mariners 8: In Chicago, Carlton Fisk led off the 10th by lining the ball into the left-center field bleachers to give the White Sox the victory over Seattle. Fisk's 20th homer of the year and his 15th game-winning RBI came after the Mariners had tied the score with four runs in the top of the ninth.

Royals 7, Angels 6: In Kansas City, Missouri, Danny Tartabull's two-out, bases-loaded single in the bottom of the ninth led the Royals past California. Tartabull's hit off reliever Greg Matton came after Willie Wilson and George Brett had both singled and George Brett was intentionally walked. (AP, UPI)

Budd to Try a Comeback After 2 Unpublicized Races

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Zola Budd, who arrived in international track in a blaze of publicity, will try to make a public comeback from injury on Saturday after racing twice under an assumed name.

Budd, 21, who was born in South Africa and granted British citizenship in 1984, made her last appearance in a major competition at the European championships in Stuttgart a year ago.

She has been suffering from a hamstring injury, but she has raced recently in two British club races under an assumed name.

A spokesman for Saturday's 10-kilometer (6.2-mile) road race in Northern Ireland said Budd had not wanted publicity in her two previous outings.

"But she has entered here under her own name," he said.

While attention was focused on the recent World Track and Field Championships in Rome, Budd ran in a road race on the grounds of Hyde Park in London under the name T. Davies, finishing far back in the field.

Again calling herself Davies, she won a 2-mile cross-country race at Horeslawn last weekend.

Budd was quoted in several British newspapers as saying that her injuries, which had cast a shadow over her career, now were cured.

"I've been training for three months without any trouble. I'm feeling much more relaxed," she was quoted as saying.

Budd was at the center of a controversy when, at age 17, she obtained British citizenship to compete internationally.

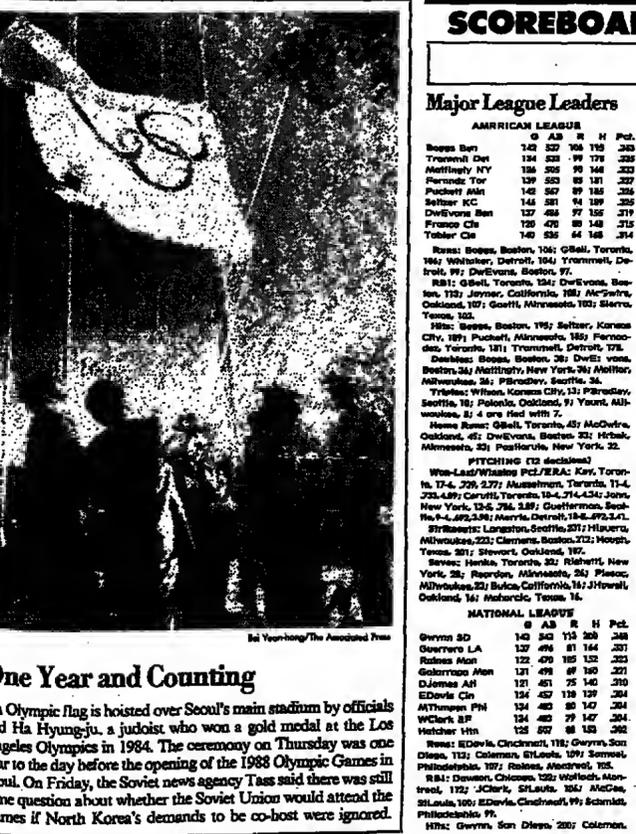
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One Year and Counting An Olympic flag is hoisted over Seoul's main stadium by officials and Ha Hyung-ju, a judoist who won a gold medal at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984. The ceremony on Thursday was one year to the day before the opening of the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. On Friday, the Soviet news agency Tass said there was still some question about whether the Soviet Union would attend the Games if North Korea's demands to be co-host were ignored.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for Major League Leaders and Thursday's Line Scores. Includes names like Rogers, Mookie, and teams like Boston, NY, etc.

Transition

Table with columns for Major League Standings. Includes teams like Detroit, Milwaukee, New York, etc.

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Nakajima Leads in Delayed U.S. Golf

FRANKLIN, Wisconsin (AP) — Tommy Nakajima tied a course record with a 10-under-par 62 Thursday to take a 2-stroke lead in the rain-shortened first round of the Greater Milwaukee Open.

Fractured Bone Ends Manila's Career

ELMONT, N.Y. (UPI) — Manila, the 1986 turf champion and favorite to be elected 1987 Horse of the Year, has suffered a fractured bone in his left front leg, ending his brilliant racing career two months before his scheduled retirement.

Cartier Signs Contract with NFL Eagles

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Wide receiver Chris Carter, picked in the fourth round by the Philadelphia Eagles in a supplemental draft, has signed four one-year contracts with the NFL club, a team spokesman said.

European Soccer

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION Members & Estimated Prizes: 7

WORLD MARKET IN REVIEW

ACROSS 1 Cutting remark 5 Behind bars 10 Bounds 15 He wrote "The Naked God" 19 Lotion ingredient 20 MacInnes' "Suspicion" 21 Let 22 Subject of a "Keats tragedy" 23 "50 'N That" author 25 Author of "The Closing of the American Mind" 27 Le Carré's "Spy" 28 U.S.R. river 30 Author "Sheldon" ("Windmills of the Gods") 31 Countertenor 32 Turkish royal court 33 "Hound of the Far West" by 43 Across 34 Salt pans 37 A morning hour 38 Raced 42 "Network" director 43 See 33 Across 46 "Brat Farrar" author 47 "P. Dickens" character

Book Country III By E. T. M. A crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1 through 111.

PEANUTS: IT'S SICKENING THAT'S WHAT IT IS! I DON'T SEE HOW YOU CAN KEEP SUCKING ON THAT SAME OLD THUMB! THIS IS NOT THE SAME OLD THUMB. THIS IS THE NEW IMPROVED THUMB! BLONDIE: NOW THAT'S A HUNGER PANG! NOW THAT'S A WELL-STOCKED REFRIGERATOR! NOW THAT'S A SANDWICH! NOW THAT'S INDIGESTION! BEETLE BAILEY: I'M SORRY, BEETLE, I CAN'T AFFORD TO SEND YOU ANY MONEY NOW. I UNDERSTAND, CAN I SAY HELLO TO MOM? HELLO, SWEETHEART... OF COURSE, DEAR... ANDY CAPP: IN THESE PARTS, LOVE IS NOBODY ELSE'S BUSINESS BUT YOUR OWN. YOU JUST SWEETEN YOUR MOUTH! WIZARD OF ID: WASN'T HE IN REAL ESTATE? HE STILL IS. REX MORGAN: THE YOUNG WOMAN STUDENT WHO DROVE PROFESSOR WINGATE HERE WAS A VERY WISE WRECK! I HAD A TOUGH TIME CONVINCING HER THAT HE WAS GOING TO BE ALL RIGHT! IT SEEMS I CAN NEVER REACH GINDI WHEN I WANT HER! I'D BETTER FLY OVER THERE TOMORROW AND SEE HOW THINGS ARE GOING! GARFIELD: GREAT CHEFS KNOW IT'S THE APPEARANCE OF FOOD THAT COUNTS. GUP! BUT GREAT EATERS KNOW IT'S THE AMOUNT OF FOOD THAT COUNTS.

DOWN 1 Spongolika cake 2 French name for a Syrian 3 Surf's sound 4 "by Rita Hayworth" by 10 Across 5 "Brother Rat" group 6 One of the Bahamas 7 D.C. management 8 Midnight king 9 Book by Sally Beauman 16 Coach Curry's team 11 Stockholders' bonanza 12 Jim Boston's "Four" 13 "The Heart Hunter" 14 Strains 15 Type of booklet 16 "of bricks" 17 One of the "proud" items in a Murray book 18 "Mother," Poe poem 24 "Eroica" key 26 Soprano Sayao 29 Miller's milieu 32 Skin layer 33 Rowell and Carlyle 34 Pigtails 35 German pistol target 36 Book by Tama Janowitz 37 Pocono pools 38 "It's a long" 40 Like a book by 39 Down 41 They lead colorful lives 43 Dead duck 44 Shea sounds 45 Japanese beverage 48 Paul "baseball's Big Poise" 50 Gunga Din's burden 52 Campaign target 53 Sub detector 54 Glazier's need 55 Likewise, to 56 Kitchen gadget 58 Couple in "A Rage to Live" 60 Blake's bright burner 62 German romantic poet: 1781-1831 63 "Me," 1931 song 64 What some hoods do 65 Lunar crater 66 Actor from Philadelphia 67 Crazy as 68 Bangor 69 Pushers in Hyde Park 71 Cuffas 72 Early Peruvian 75 Pointillist's cousin 77 Like the Yule tree 80 Hershey's "Pebble" 81 Ivory Coast 82 "The Song" — 1927 tune 83 Doughboy's ally 85 Guarantee 86 Nobelist in Physics: 1914 88 Sky 90 Jimmy Kennedy's "sun-set" sight 91 Play 92 D.C. agent 93 Bed of roses 94 Town NE of Dayton 95 Snooker sticks 96 Writer Claude 97 The Great Pacificator 98 Book by Björnson 101 Agcy. Ickes headed 103 "Exodus" hero

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

MAN OF THE HOUSE: The Life and Political Memoirs of Speaker Tip O'Neill. By Thomas P. O'Neill with William Novak. 387 pages. \$19.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022. Reviewed by J. Anthony Lukas

BOOKS Dorchester to Duxbury — O'Neill is no writer. He has relied here on the narrative skills of William Novak, the man who brought you Lee Iacocca and Sidney Biddle Barrows (the "Mayflower Madam"), but that may be precisely the problem. Once the aromatic blend of O'Neill's personality has been strained through the all-purpose filter of Novak's prose, the result is a watery brew which one trusts would never be served in the House dining room. The opening chapters — recounting O'Neill's Irish-American heritage and early years — are further flawed by a broad streak of sentimentality. If sentimentality is the enemy of feeling, it is also the enemy of truth, and no people are so badly served by blarney as Boston's Irish.

DENNIS THE MENACE: I'M JUST SHARPENING MY CARROT STICKS, SEE? A cartoon illustration of Dennis the Menace sharpening a carrot stick.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle. A crossword puzzle grid with the solution filled in.

WEATHER Table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, OCEANIA. Includes high, low, and other weather data.

World Stock Markets Table. Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 18. Includes sections for Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Tokyo.

World Stock Markets Table (continued). Includes sections for Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Zurich, and Tokyo. Also includes a 'To Our Readers' section with technical information.

Vertical sidebar on the right edge of the page containing various advertisements and notices, including 'Week 2: It Cou...', 'Preview', and 'To Our Readers'.

POSTCARD

Operation Deep Nose

By Michael Winicup
New York Times Service — Ron Wastowski, county air pollution inspector, took notes while his "Deep Nose" on Tremley Point Road described a suspicious new stink. "I haven't called in quite awhile, and we've had a few smelers," said Deep Nose, a retired felder. "To me, it's a waste solvent smell, a mixture of smells all combined into one. I think it's the sewage plant. We only get it with an east wind. Last night... wool Had to shut all the windows."

Literary Brat Pack: Young, Brash, Rich

By Nikki Finke
Los Angeles Times Service
NEW YORK — Not since the '50s with the likes of Norman Mailer, James Jones, William Styron, John Updike and Philip Roth has a generation of first novelists garnered so much attention. Vanity Fair calls them "the young and the wasted." Newsweek refers to them as the "divine decadents." They're a new wave of writers soaring to stardom in the '80s at startlingly young ages with innovative writing styles and hip subject matter. But what really sets this new breed apart is a refusal to believe in the old romantic notions about the need for young authors to struggle. Instead, they are demanding to be published, promoted and paid well almost from the start of their careers, thereby changing the cherished rules of the writing game in distinctive and disturbing ways.



Tama Janowitz (top), Jay McInerney (left) and Bret Easton Ellis.

It's crazy, but everybody's a party to this. As someone I know said, "Who ever heard of just one lemming going over a cliff?" These days editors increasingly want to find writers while they are young and fresh — and find them first. As a result, an informal but highly effective "old boy" network connects universities with the publishing companies. For example, the author Joe McGinniss ("Fatal Vision") taught Ellis in a writing class at Bennington and then went on to become his mentor by providing him with an introduction to Simon & Schuster. Leavitt was spotted at Yale, while Janowitz made her best connections at Columbia's graduate writing program.

PEOPLE

Prince Andrew, Sarah Begin Weekend in U.S.

Prince Andrew and his wife, Sarah, flew to New York on the Concord Friday amid secrecy and tight security. Airport officials tried to keep their departure secret, and their names did not appear on any flight lists. The Duke and Duchess of York were scheduled to attend a polo match in Greenwich, Connecticut, on Saturday in aid of the World Wildlife Fund and the Masai Mara game preserve in Kenya. On Saturday night, they were to attend a ball in aid of the American Fellows of the Tate Gallery Foundation in London. The dates flies back to London Sunday and the duchess Tuesday.

Advertisement for 'Conciliatory' magazine, featuring the headline 'Welcome - Lifting of...' and 'Conciliatory'.

Advertisement for 'GOING ONCE, TWICE, SOLD!' featuring 'INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS, AUCTION SALES' and 'COLLECTOR'S GUIDES'.

Advertisement for 'ANNOUNCEMENTS' including 'LEVIS, WRANGLERS, LEE JEANS' and 'AMERICAN EXPRESS DINERS CLUB DISCOVER MASTER CARD'.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE'S' subscription services, including 'Instant Subscriber Service' and 'South Pole'.

Advertisement for 'DAKS LONDON' and 'DAKS CORNER HAMBURG'.

Advertisement for 'US PUBLIC CO.' and 'ATTENTION EXECUTIVES'.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

A large grid of classified advertisements including 'MOVING', 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE', 'EMPLOYMENT', and 'BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES'.

International Business Message Center

A grid of classified advertisements under the heading 'International Business Message Center', including 'ATTENTION EXECUTIVES', 'BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES', and 'BUSINESS SERVICES'.

Advertisement for 'EMPLOYMENT' and 'DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE'.

Advertisement for 'AUTOMOBILE MARKET' and 'AUTOS TAX FREE'.

Advertisement for 'Arab Set' and 'Light of the Co'.